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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1872. NO. 250

GENEVA.

Amicable Settlement of Differences.

Explanations in the English Parliament.

Indirect Claims in the Future.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Official information has been received here from Geneva that the British government, having accepted the declaration of the arbitrators that claims for indirect damages not involving money consideration are not subjects for consideration by them, Lord Tenterden to-day formally withdrew his motion for the adjournment of the tribunal, and then filed the British argument accordingly. Now that the indirect claims have been disposed of to the satisfaction of both governments, the other business before the tribunal will be considered.

GENEVA, June 27.—The Tribunal of Arbitration reassembled in the Hotel de Ville at eleven o'clock this morning, and remained in session until two o'clock this afternoon. Communication was made in close sitting, and secrecy was agreed to be preserved for another twenty-four hours. The Tribunal adjourned until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, when a decisive and favorable communication is expected. The Arbitrators, who were stopping at the hotels, have left them and gone to private apartments. The English representatives reached the sitting with a voluminous collection of papers, showing that a question of fact would succeed a question of form. The Arbitrators, on quitting the council, appeared in excellent humor, and were joking among themselves. During the session of the Tribunal the telegraph was in requisition almost continually.

Special to the World.]

GENEVA, June 27.—The Board of Arbitration was in session two hours to-day, and then adjourned until Friday, when the official declaration will be given to the press. The delay is caused by England's desire for greater precision in language respecting the indirect claims.

Special to Tribune.]

GENEVA, June 27.—It is believed by high authority that Attorney-General Williams will be non-suited on Palmer's motion on indirect claims and not by the Arbitrators' independent action. Palmer leaves Geneva to-night, and Davis to-morrow. Several Short Line officials go to Paris to-day.

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Lords it was announced that a dispatch had been received from Geneva to the effect that the injunction of secrecy had been removed, and Earl Granville then made the following statement:

The Board of Arbitration under the treaty of Washington met at Geneva on the 15th inst. The agent of the United States presented a printed argument, referring to the points to be considered by the tribunal. The English agent presented an argument, but made a statement that, whereas differences still existed between the two governments, England asked for an adjournment of the Board. The United States agent was unable to answer and the Tribunal adjourned until the 17th, and again until the 19th, the second time because the American representatives were still without instructions. At the meeting on the 19th the Arbitrators made statements on the issues between the two governments, carefully guarding themselves. The purport of their statement was that, after careful perusal of everything said by the representatives of the United States touching on indirect claims, the Arbitrators have individually and collectively concluded that said indirect claims do not constitute, upon the principles of international law, a good foundation for awards of damages between nations and should be wholly excluded from consideration, and would have been overruled if no disagreement had arisen as to the competency of the Tribunal to decide thereon. The Arbitrators informed the agents of both governments of their decision. They asked Lord Tenterden what observations he had to make, and he replied none. A similar question having been put to Mr. Davis, American agent, he said he had no reply to make at present, and asked for adjournment. An adjournment until the 26th was thereupon agreed to by the Arbitrators, but the judgment received instructions earlier than they expected and the board was informed on Tuesday that the United States would not further insist on indirect claims being left for decision, but that they might be excluded from all consideration. [At this point Earl Granville was interrupted with loud cheers from all parts of the house.] Lord Tenterden then gave notice of an adjournment of one day, to allow him to obtain final instructions from London. At the meeting of the Board to-day, England, on notification of the withdrawal of the indirect claims, withdrew her request for a long adjournment, and the argument by counsel on details of business before the Tribunal is now proceeding.

Lord Granville, amid continued and hearty cheering, concluded with an expression of hope that the relations of the United States and England would be harmonized and strengthened by the Treaty of Washington.

After the excitement occasioned by the statement of Earl Granville had subsided, Lord Cairnes arose and congratulated the House on the favorable decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration. Had it been otherwise, the position of England would have been awkward. Earl Granville denied that there was any ground for the insinuation indulged in by Cairnes. Lord Rothschild announced that in view of the statement which had just been made by Granville, he would withdraw the notice he had heretofore given of his intention to question the government touching the adjournment of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

In the House of Commons Gladstone made a statement similar to that of Granville. In conclusion he said it gave him great pleasure to say that the controversy between England and America relative to indirect claims is ended." The Premier was repeatedly interrupted by cheers, and when he resumed his applause was long continued. Gladstone also stated he thought a short adjournment of the tribunal was probable, in order to give the members opportunity to consider the arguments of the British and American governments.

Mr. Wyndham complained that for the sake of present temporary convenience, the government had sacrificed the future rights of the country touching any kind of indirect claims.

Disraeli put the following question to Gladstone: "Is the withdrawal of the indirect claims by the American government limited to their consideration at the Geneva Tribunal only?" Gladstone, in reply, said the controversy between the two nations had been limited to the scope of the arbitration on the basis of the Queen's speech at the opening of the present session of Parliament. The arguments of Great Britain, from the beginning of the dispute, were invariably that she could not consent to any award or proceedings by the Tribunal of Arbitration on indirect claims. Whether the American government could revive these claims, which were now relinquished, was a point outside of the immediate issue in dispute for the last five months. If Disraeli meant whether America could raise them again under the treaty of Washington, he (Gladstone) answered, unequivocally, no. America had not signified nor intimated any such idea. He believed there was no difference of opinion among the Arbitrators and agents of the two governments, that the treaty of Washington was an effectual bar against the revival of indirect claims. The announcement was received with great cheering. In reply to an interrogation, Gladstone said the proceedings of the tribunal on all other matters connected with the treaty would probably be conducted exactly as though no controversy touching indirect claims had ever arisen.

POLITICAL.

Arrangements for the National Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—A resident committee, appointed to make arrangements for the approaching National Democratic Convention last night elected John W. Davis as chairman. At the Grand Opera House banners, with the coats of arms of the States, will be suspended and the seats of delegates be designated by silk markers. Three thousand feet of evergreens will be distributed around the dress circle and galleries. Telegraphic facilities sufficient for convenience of the press will be complete and every facility extended its members. Two hundred reporters' desks will be provided. One entrance to the Opera House will be set aside exclusively for the delegates, and another for visitors. There will be a ratification meeting in Monument Square on the night of the last day of the convention.

Virginia Conservative State Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., June 27.—The State Conservative Convention met at noon. Ex-Governor Wm. Smith was chosen temporary chairman. Gov. Smith briefly addressed the Convention on business before them. To the surprise of many, who anticipated the Governor would be uncompromisingly Democratic and anti-Greeley, his remarks showed that while he considered it the duty of the Democratic party to preserve its organization intact, he saw no other hope of defeating the present administration than by seeking union with those who opposed the party on past issues, but were in harmony with it on the questions of the day. A committee on permanent organization was appointed.

The Committee on Organization reported John Goode for permanent President, and Vice Presidents from each Congressional district. On taking the chair the President was outspoken in declaring for Greeley and Brown, and the Cincinnati platform. He opposed the idea of a bolting movement, but thought Greeley would take the lead in the Liberal movement.

Ohio State Democratic Convention—The Ticket and Platform.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—The Ohio State Democratic Convention assembled here to-day, and was permanently organized by the election of Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, of Columbus, as President, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The Committee on Credentials reported that every county in the State was represented except Greene county, and that there were no contested seats. The report was accepted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, recommending the affirmation of the Cincinnati platform, and that the delegates to the National Convention be requested to vote for Greeley and Brown as candidates for President and Vice President. The report was adopted.

The following nominations were made: For Secretary of State, Gen. Wiley, of Wooster; Judge of Supreme Court, J. L. Greene, of Franklin county; Member of Board of Public Works, J. B. Riley, Licking county. Delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, John A. McMahon, of Montgomery county, H. B. Payne, of Cuyahoga, Chilton A. White, of Brown, Mrs. A. Dougherty, of Fairfield.

Alternates—Geo. A. Weimer, of Summit; Charles N. Allen, of Jefferson; E. Cunningham and A. Kramer, of Ottawa.

A resolution was adopted instructing the State Central Committee to issue a call for a mass meeting of the Democrats of the State at such time and place as may be deemed most expedient for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Baltimore Convention and selecting Senatorial electors.

The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Judge Davis Declines the "Labor Reform" Nomination.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The following is a copy of a letter sent by Hon. David Davis to the President of the Columbus Convention, declining the Presidential nomination:

"BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 24, 1872.

"*Hon. E. M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, Boston, Mass.:*

"MY DEAR SIR—The National Convention of Labor Reformers, on the 22d of February last, honored me with a nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Having regarded that movement as the initiation of a policy and purpose to unite the various political elements in a compact opposition, I consented to the use of my name before the Cincinnati Convention, where a majority of the delegates of New York was nominated. Under these circumstances, I deem it proper to retire absolutely from the Presidential contest, and thus leave the friends who were generous enough to offer me their voluntary support free to obey their convictions of duty unfettered by any supposed obligation. Sympathizing cordially in all proper and just measures by which the conditions of labor may be elevated and improved, I am, with great respect, your fellow citizen,

"DAVID DAVIS."

Illinois Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Republican Congressional Convention, of the Fourth District of Illinois, to-day nominated General Stephen A. Hurlbut. The District is at present represented by General Farnsworth, who was a candidate for re-nomination, and who it is reported will now be a candidate of a coalition of Democrats and Liberal Republicans.

The Recent Mishap at Cedarville, O.

Special Dispatch to Commercial:

CEDARVILLE, O., June 27, 1872.

Miss Reid, the young lady who was injured by a fall from her horse, still remains insensible, but there is some hope of her recovery. Her uncle, Whitelaw Reid, was telegraphed for and arrived to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Cuban majors recently captured have been executed. A number of other Cuban officers, among them Gonzales, are reported to have surrendered to the Spanish authorities, and gone on a raid against their former companions. The Cubans in Havana are much exercised at this defection.

Ex-Congressman Hascall died at Rochester, New York, yesterday.

Both houses of the Missouri Legislature yesterday passed the State redistricting bill as agreed to by the conference committee.

Col. G. W. Carne, editor of the New Orleans *Republican*, retires from the conduct of the journal because he cannot support the State ticket recently nominated at Baton Rouge, La.

One of the largest and finest hotels in the West, the Bosely House, was formally opened yesterday at Toledo, Ohio.

Diehl's pyrotechnic works at Cincinnati were burned yesterday. One person was slightly injured by the explosion of fireworks.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Geneva Arbitration Proceeds.

Indirect Claims Question Remains Unsettled.

The Release of Dr. Houard.

Ben Wade on the Political Situation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1872.

The State Department has news this evening that the Arbitrators to-day announced to the agents of both governments that they have concluded that the indirect claims did not come within the treaty. Thereupon Lord Tenterdon conferred by telegraph with Granville and was directed to receive the decision and file the argument of Great Britain, which he did, leaving the arbitration entirely free to go on, and the indirect claims matter wholly unsettled between the two nations.

Dr. Houard Released.

The Spanish Minister to-day received official information from Madrid that Dr. Howard had been released as an act of friendship toward the United States.

Bluff Ben Wade on the Democracy and Greeley.

Hon. Ben. Wade has written a letter in which he speaks as follows in regard to the Democratic party and Greeley: "When a great political party has become so consciously depraved that they feel there is no hope for reform, suicide may perhaps in such case be a virtue, and such seems to be the condition of the Democratic party at this time. In adopting Mr. Greeley as their standard bearer, they deliberately admit, if they are honest, that the poorest, weakest, most vacillating and uncertain Republican is an improvement on anything to be found in their own party." Concerning the Republican party he says: "To doubt the success of such a party, when pitted against the broken cohorts of the old slavery party, is an insult to the intelligence and virtue of the American people."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1872.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

M. Botassi, Greek Consul at New York, in behalf of his government, officially denies that convicts were sent to New Orleans.

A REMARKABLY GOOD SHOWING.

It appears that during three years there has been lost to the government in the customs department $28,000, out of $553,000,000 of collections. The losses to creditors through the insolvency of national banks for three years has been $5 37 in every $100,000. During eleven years the books of the Treasury show money entries amounting to $55,104,232,283 and losses averaging one dollar in every $100,000. In the Internal Revenue department during three years the losses has been a fraction less than two in every ten thousand dollars.

Ohio River Improvement Commission.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The Ohio River Improvement Convention held another session this morning, and after adopting a series of resolutions looking to the preparation of material for the consideration of the Commissioners at their next meeting, adjourned to meet at Cincinnati, September 18th. Resolutions were adopted urging upon officers the importance of using all the appropriation made for the improvement of the Ohio river at the last session of Congress for the removal of obstructions and the improvement of navigation.

Revolt in the New York State Prison.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 27.—An insurrection is going on among the convicts in the State prison. Two hundred have been locked up, and nine hundred are loose in the yard refusing to obey orders. Two companies of the 40th Regiment have been ordered to the prison to quell the rebellion.

LATER.—The revolt at the State prison has subsided, and the convicts have resumed work. The troops were ready to march to the prison at short notice. One hundred and sixty of the ringleaders are in solitary confinement on bread and water.

FROM BEAVER.

Meeting of the Alumnæ Association—Addresses, Essays and Music—Large Audience —Dedicatial Evening—Examinations Closed —Commencement—President's Reception.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., June 27, 1872.

The reunion of the Alumnæ Association, held last evening, was in every respect a success. Never was there such an audience assembled in Beaver on a similar occasion; and never was an audience better pleased than that one. The programme adopted a year ago was carried out with very little change. After a piano solo by Miss Whistler, Dr. Taylor led the audience in prayer. Mrs. M. E. Locke, the Secretary of the Association, called the roll of members and read the minutes of last year. Then came the address of welcome, by the President, Mrs. Lide Rutan, beautifully worded, and delivered in a graceful and easy manner. The annual address, entitled "Purposes," was read by Mrs. Chamberlain, and was a well-written and thoughtful paper. "Science and religion," an essay written by Miss Ewers, in the absence of the writer was read by Miss Woodroffe. Miss Irene Barr read an essay entitled "Where shall I write my name;" and Miss Richardson read one entitled "Poetry." The Alumnæ *Chronicle* was placed in the hands of Miss Wilson. All these productions were of a high order of talent, and Beaver College has a right to be proud of its Alumnæ.

The piano solos by the Misses Whistler, French, Beacom, and Roberts, and the songs and duets by the Misses May, Woodroffe and Richardson, are spoken of as music not heard on all occasions. After the benediction by Rev. Mr. Hollingshead. The audience retired from the church well pleased with all that had been seen and heard.

The class examinations were concluded this morning. They embraced Trigonometry by Prof. Townsend; the Moral Science by Miss Magee; Virgil by Miss Burnett. Eneas and Dido were made the subject of essays by the Misses Hall, Woodruff, Shields and Shields, of Steubenville, read the "Seminary Messenger." Miss Jessie McCreery recited "The Bells."

At the close of the examinations several of the visitors present embraced the opportunity of expressing their entire satisfaction at the thoroughness displayed by the young ladies and gentlemen in all the class divisions assigned to them. This evening the commencement proper takes place in the M. E. Church. Six young ladies will graduate in the full course. These exercises and the President's reception will end another year of Beaver College.

RESTICUS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

Wm. Kennedy, of Wilkins township, plead guilty on five charges of selling liquor without a distributory act of 1870, and also selling without license. John Jinken, of the same township, plead guilty to a similar charge. Sentences deferred.

John Theobald, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was convicted of assault and battery on Joseph Theobald. The prosecutor testified that he was a passenger on Carroll's train, and when his ticket was called for he handed it over. The conductor went around a second time and got back the ticket, to which he replied that he had already given it up. The conductor insisted that he had not received the ticket, and when Theobald refused to pay the fare, he was put off the train. Sentence deferred.

THE FORGERIES ON THE UNION BANK.

The three young men, John McGovern, Charles Lee and Frederick Heath, charged with forgery on the Union National Bank, were called for trial. It will be remembered that on the 22d of April last from this bank, on checks to which were forged the firm name of Horner, Wood & Co. A *bona fide* was brought and Thos. Speight, against whom the forgeries were laid, on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 101 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. was placed on the witness. The testimony against him was not sufficient to convict, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty. The case against the discharging of the jury, and that the verdict was right, as the evidence was insufficient to justify a conviction, but the Court felt satisfied that the defendant knew more about the forgeries than an honest young man should have cash of the Pittsburgh Shop. Store House, Offices, &c., all in good condition.

The Mill was originally rebuilt a few years ago. It contains seven Double Puddling Furnaces and four Heating Furnaces, and has a capacity of 18 Tons of Bar Iron per day and 1,500 kegs of Nails per week.

The Mill is one of the largest in the country for manufacturing, the advantages for shipment by water direct to the Mill being unequaled.

For terms and other particulars apply to J. M. MAYS, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa. MWF

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ON THIRD FLOOR, TWO Rooms suitable for Offices or Sleeping Rooms to M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

FOR RENT—NEW HOTEL—A RARE chance. The Hulbert House the new Hotel, Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., is for rent, and all the new and elegant furniture is for sale on very reasonable terms. This is one of the best Hotel stands in Western Pennsylvania. Address A. J. HAWS, Johnstown, Pa. MWF

DIVIDENDS.

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—DIVIDEND No. 1[illegible]. The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after July 1st, free of tax.

THOMAS STEEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1872.

OFFICE OF PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. No. 84 FOURTH AVENUE.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1872, free of tax.

E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.

Allegheny, June 25, 1872.

NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FUSI YAMA TEA IMPORTING COMP'NY will be held in the Parlor of the St. James Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, July 8th, at 7½ o'clock. By order of

THE COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURGH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Pittsburgh Building and Loan Association will be held at No. 61 Fourth avenue, this city, on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, for organization and for other purposes.

By order, JOHN OAKLEY, Temporary Secretary.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICES.

UNITED SAVINGS BANK, No. 196 FOURTH AVENUE.—The Annual Election for Seven Directors of this Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1872, between the hours of 11 and 2.

ALEX. M. GUTHRIE, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1872.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 84 FOURTH AVENUE.—The REGULAR ELECTION for NINE TRUSTEES of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1872.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY. (Hand street).—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company, (Hand street), will be held at the Company's Rooms, at the north end of the bridge, on MONDAY, July 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and a Board of Ten Managers will be held at that time, to serve for the term of one year, will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

R. K. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for incorporating a Bank, entitled the "HIBERNIA DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK," to be located in Pittsburgh, Pa., with $100,000 capital, and privilege of increasing to $500,000.

FLAG POLES, FLAG POLES, OF ALL SIZES,

Made and put up to order, at

BOLAND & COFFIN'S,

49 WATER STREET.

PLANING MILL,

Lumber Yard and Box Factory.

G. A. MUNDORFF.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,

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Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Ceiling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

The Leading Fire Insurance Company, ÆTNA OF HARTFORD. INCORPORATED 1819. NO PERPETUAL RISKS.

ASSETS OVER.....$4,000,000
LOSSES PAID.....$2,000,000

S. S. CARRIER, Agent, 58 FOURTH AVENUE. MWF

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, $2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.

W. F. TUSTIN, 1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

Our Weekly for the Campaign.

The Weekly COMMERCIAL, containing all the news of the day, reports of the Pittsburgh markets, and other interesting matter, devoted politically to the interests of the great Republican party, as will be seen by announcement elsewhere will be furnished clubs for the campaign at special rates. All who desire to aid in the election of Grant and Wilson and to secure the triumph of Republican principles in the present canvass are invited to co-operate with us in our efforts to advance the national cause, by getting up clubs for the Weekly COMMERCIAL among their neighbors and friends. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Send on your orders.

Try White River Flour.

Best flour for the money in the country.

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WANTED.

WANTED—OCCUPANTS—FOR A pleasantly situated Room. Also, a few Day Boarders, at 154 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men wanting Farm Hands, Coachmen, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—MOULDER—A FIRST-CLASS Moulder for Engine and Machine Work. Apply to Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Co., Akron, O.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO has had experience in putting up prescriptions. None need come recommended. Address Druggist, Commercial office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Office 1041 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—IMMEDIATELY, a Blacksmith for Iron. A man that understands his business a steady job and good wages. Address AKRON IRON COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—100 COAL Miners at "Chippewa Mines," situated on "C. Mc. V. and D. R. Road, Clinton county, Pa., immediately. Ohio Houses for ten families. Coal four to four and one half feet thick. Five dollar and five cents per ton for mining. Address FRANK MILLOY, Superintendent, Clinton, Summit county, Ohio, or L. CRAWFORD & SONS, Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE—COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE. One of the best stands in Western Pennsylvania, doing a business of $80,000 a year. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 29 Wylie street.

FOR SALE—FEED STORE—THE Stock, Good Will and large Warehouse situated at No. 89 Ohio street, near the Diamond, Allegheny city, having an established trade and doing an extensive business in F. or, Grain, &c. Sat factory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire at above number. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—FOR PITTSBURH by a leading New York Life Insurance Company already well established here. A active, trustworthy man of character and responsibility can secure a permanent business and permanent employment. Address Post-office Box 2,158, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—A NUMBER OF first-class Men, who can give good references as to character and industry to sell the American Button Hole Over Seaming and Complete Sewing Machine in this county. Liberal inducements offered. JAMES ESPY, General Agent, 178 Liberty street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A HANDSOME SUIT OF Furnished Rooms, suitable for Gentleman and Wife, with Board, at 186 Second avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND ENGINE and Boiler. Engine 7x16 inches; Boiler 32 feet long by 36 inches. No. 4 Taft Shear. M. H. OCCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE.—Second-hand Belting, Hose and Belting and Hose, as low as any other House, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 235 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—RIDGE AVENUE BUILDING Site, 250 feet front by 90 feet in depth will cut Lots to suit purchasers. Terms to suit. Inquire immediately. E. McCLURE, No. 4 Diamond alley.

FOR SALE—BELTING—J. B. HOYT & CO.'S White Oak Tanned Leather Belting, manufactured at their Tannery, Nos. 2 to 10 Gold street. GEO. N. HOFFSTOT & CO., Sole Agents, 299 Liberty street. MWF

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WEDDING AND Parlor Cook Stoves, for sale low for cash, all ages. Also the trade. Each burner shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS.—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable. Engines of 2 to 60 horse power. Also, Saw Mills. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and F., Pittsburgh, Pa. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business, for sale on reasonable terms. Call for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots for business stands, having a front of 24 feet each on Penn avenue and running back 131 feet to a 10 feet alley. Also, a Manufactory Frame Building House on rear of Lots, being situate between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, and Penn avenue, which will be sold on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 101 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.—To sell or a Joint Purchase Account. This property, known as the CAMDEN ROLLING MILLS, is situated on the Ohio Pulley Railroad, on the Delaware river. It has a rock foundation on the river front, and is in every way a better property for manufacturing than by seeking union with those who opposed the party on past issues, but were in harmony with it on the questions of the day. A committee on permanent organization was appointed.

The Committee on Organization reported John Goode for permanent President, and Vice Presidents from each Congressional district. On taking the chair the President was outspoken in declaring for Greeley and Brown, and the Cincinnati platform. He opposed the idea of a bolting movement, but thought Greeley would take the lead in the Liberal movement.

Ohio State Democratic Convention—The Ticket and Platform.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—The Ohio State Democratic Convention assembled here to-day, and was permanently organized by the election of Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, of Columbus, as President, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The Committee on Credentials reported that every county in the State was represented except Greene county, and that there were no contested seats. The report was accepted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, recommending the affirmation of the Cincinnati platform, and that the delegates to the National Convention be requested to vote for Greeley and Brown as candidates for President and Vice President. The report was adopted.

The following nominations were made: For Secretary of State, Gen. Wiley, of Wooster; Judge of Supreme Court, J. L. Greene, of Franklin county; Member of Board of Public Works, J. B. Riley, Licking county. Delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, John A. McMahon, of Montgomery county, H. B. Payne, of Cuyahoga, Chilton A. White, of Brown, Mrs. A. Dougherty, of Fairfield.

Alternates—Geo. A. Weimer, of Summit; Charles N. Allen, of Jefferson; E. Cunningham and A. Kramer, of Ottawa.

A resolution was adopted instructing the State Central Committee to issue a call for a mass meeting of the Democrats of the State at such time and place as may be deemed most expedient for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Baltimore Convention and selecting Senatorial electors.

The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Judge Davis Declines the "Labor Reform" Nomination.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The following is a copy of a letter sent by Hon. David Davis to the President of the Columbus Convention, declining the Presidential nomination:

"BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 24, 1872.

"*Hon. E. M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, Boston, Mass.:*

"MY DEAR SIR—The National Convention of Labor Reformers, on the 22d of February last, honored me with a nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Having regarded that movement as the initiation of a policy and purpose to unite the various political elements in a compact opposition, I consented to the use of my name before the Cincinnati Convention, where a majority of the delegates of New York was nominated. Under these circumstances, I deem it proper to retire absolutely from the Presidential contest, and thus leave the friends who were generous enough to offer me their voluntary support free to obey their convictions of duty unfettered by any supposed obligation. Sympathizing cordially in all proper and just measures by which the conditions of labor may be elevated and improved, I am, with great respect, your fellow citizen,

"DAVID DAVIS."

Illinois Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Republican Congressional Convention, of the Fourth District of Illinois, to-day nominated General Stephen A. Hurlbut. The District is at present represented by General Farnsworth, who was a candidate for re-nomination, and who it is reported will now be a candidate of a coalition of Democrats and Liberal Republicans.

The Recent Mishap at Cedarville, O.

Special Dispatch to Commercial:

CEDARVILLE, O., June 27, 1872.

Miss Reid, the young lady who was injured by a fall from her horse, still remains insensible, but there is some hope of her recovery. Her uncle, Whitelaw Reid, was telegraphed for and arrived to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Cuban majors recently captured have been executed. A number of other Cuban officers, among them Gonzales, are reported to have surrendered to the Spanish authorities, and gone on a raid against their former companions. The Cubans in Havana are much exercised at this defection.

Ex-Congressman Hascall died at Rochester, New York, yesterday.

Both houses of the Missouri Legislature yesterday passed the State redistricting bill as agreed to by the conference committee.

Col. G. W. Carne, editor of the New Orleans *Republican*, retires from the conduct of the journal because he cannot support the State ticket recently nominated at Baton Rouge, La.

One of the largest and finest hotels in the West, the Bosely House, was formally opened yesterday at Toledo, Ohio.

Diehl's pyrotechnic works at Cincinnati were burned yesterday. One person was slightly injured by the explosion of fireworks.

Fayette Springs.

Medicinal Value of the Water.

Opinion of a Well-known Physician

The following is the perfectly disinterested and scientific opinion of Dr. S. FULLER of the medicinal virtues of the Waters of the Fayette Springs who, being one of the most distinguished physicians west of the Alleghany Mountains, will, of course, be received with acceptance. It will be seen that Dr. Fuller has long been familiar with the medical virtues of these Waters, and has an active but to give them their true character. The medical properties of these Waters have been known for many years throughout the country as a packt remedy for all diseases of the blood of an acute or chronic form.

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 17, 1872.

MR. SAMUEL MINER, Proprietor of Fayette Springs—SIR: I re ceived your note asking my opinion of the medical qualities of the Water of Fayette Springs.

I have not at present a statement of the chemical constituency of the Water. I believe its chief medicinal ingredient is the carbonate or the protoxide of iron; free carbonic acid, sulphate or magnesia and sulphate of soda are also present.

I have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most valuable mineral waters of the country, and this opinion is based upon my observations of its effects with many of my own patients, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, General Debility, Nervous Affection and all that class of diseases requiring chalybeate tonics, I think it very valuable.

I am well satisfied that natural Chalybeate Waters are generally preferable to any artificial combinations of iron for improving the quality of the blood and imparting tone to the system.

Yours, truly, S. FULLER, M. D.

MWF

NOTICE.

AGENTS SELLING TICKETS FOR THE

Grand Concert

TO BE HELD AT

City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

On July 4, 1872,

Must bear in mind that we employ no Collectors, therefore Books and Money paid by them must be kept, in by each agent to the General Office, Nos. 72 and 74 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, on the 5th July, 1872.

Only the tickets sold, and the stumps of the same turned in, will be received in the Distribution of Lots.

There will POSITIVELY BE NO POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONCERT OR DISTRIBUTION.

By order of the Managers.

GEO. H. SHANEFELT, General Manager.

CITY TAXES, 1872.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the several Assessors have placed in this office the duplicates of

CITY, CITY BUILDING, FIRE, SPECIAL, POOR, CITY SCHOOL, WARD SCHOOL AND CITY BUSINESS TAXES AND CITY WATER RENTS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

And that said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received in pursuance of the several acts of Assembly relating thereto, subject to the following regulations

DEDUCTIONS.

FIVE PER CENT. deduction allowed if paid on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

TWO PER CENT. deduction allowed if paid between the 1st day of August, 1872, and the 15th day of September, 1872.

If paid after the 15th of September, 1872, and on or before the 1st

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1872.

THE Boston *Post* calls FORNEY an "astute politician." If his complicity in the EVANS swindle proves him to be one, let him have the fame. But plain people in Pennsylvania have another name wherewith to describe him. YERKES is equally "astute," but FORNEY has the advantage of him. YERKES is in the penitentiary.

IT SEEMS to be agreed on all hands that the Republicans in Philadelphia, through the operation of the Crawford county system of making nominations, have brought a good ticket into the field. As a whole the nominations are far better than usual, and will command the united support of the party. The Republican majority in Philadelphia will be very large.

EVANS stole $500,000 from the State, as its agent. His appointment, by his own confession, was on the recommendation of JOHN W. FORNEY, who, according to the testimony of MCCLURE, was to get $20,000 for "his papers, both daily." He confesses to having received $2,000. YERKES is in the penitentiary for stealing $200,000 of the State funds. Gen. HARTRANFT "moved on his works" as he did on EVANS's. All these worthies are deadly opposed to HARTRANFT, and loud in their praises of BUCKALEW. Which is perfectly natural.

"I SUPPOSE that I am indebted to Col. JOHN W. FORNEY more than any one else for my appointment as State agent," says GEORGE O. EVANS, the $300,000 swindler. "I understood that the arrangement was that EVANS was to give FORNEY $20,000—$10,000 for the Philadelphia *Press*, another $10,000 for the Washington *Chronicle*," says J. M. MCCLURE. "When EVANS's conduct became known I immediately took steps to bring him to an account," says Gen. HARTRANFT. "HARTRANFT must be beaten, BUCKALEW elected, and corruption put down," shouts the virtuous FORNEY.

THE Chicago *Tribune* comes to the aid of FORNEY. He needs all that he can get. As a corruptionist no man was ever so completely exposed. He got EVANS appointed State agent with the understanding that he should have $10,000 for the Philadelphia *Press* and $10,000 more for the Washington *Chronicle*. How much he was to have or actually received is not known. FORNEY confesses to having received an installment of the State's money. HARTRANFT exposed the transaction and came near sending EVANS to the Penitentiary—he may do it yet. FORNEY is a worthy object of the *Tribune's* sympathy.

IT IS as well settled as anything in the future can be, that the business classes—not the manufacturers and traders only, but the laboring and producing classes—are not going for GREELEY but for GRANT. The country was never so prosperous as at *this* moment—a condition inseparable from the administration of the government. No change can be an improvement, and no change will they have, least of all one that brings the unstable, experimenting Mr. GREELEY to the head of the government. This accurately describes the politics that will predominate at the ensuing election. That it is a good and safe kind, cannot be disputed.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* has ceased its assaults on HARTRANFT and contents itself with going after EVANS. As HARTRANFT met EVANS a good while before the editor of the *Post* woke up to the business, our contemporary, though a little tardy, is only lending support to HARTRANFT. But the *Post* is blind to the complicity of FORNEY in the EVANS business. It studiously neglects to let its readers know that FORNEY's zeal arises from the fact that EVANS was appointed through FORNEY's influence; that the Philadelphia *Press* was to receive and probably did receive $10,000, and the Washington *Chronicle*—FORNEY's two papers, both *daily*—$10,000 more; that FORNEY confesses to have received $2,000 from EVANS, and that HARTRANFT exposed the swindle, and broke up the arrangement of the worthies who now perceive in BUCKALEW so many virtues. The attention of the *Post* is invited to this view of the subject as turning the tables completely against itself and in favor of HARTRANFT.

SOME time ago we called attention to the fact that almost the entire body of Welsh in this country were opposed to GREELEY and in favor of the re-election of GRANT. Our Scandinavian citizens are equally outspoken and pronounced. The *Nordisk Folkeblad*, the national organ of that important element of our population, urges upon all Scandinavians the necessity of working for the success of the Republican ticket "with indomitable energy and unwavering fidelity," not only upon the grounds of the general integrity and ability of the administration, but also for the reason that the Republican party has proved itself the best and truest friend that the honest and industrious immigrant to the United States has found among all political organizations. In the Northwestern States the Scandinavians constitute a large part of our voting population, and there is little doubt that the main body of this thrifty and intelligent class will deposit their ballots and exert their influence in favor of the party and the policy which have preserved the peace and advanced the prosperity of their adopted country.

THAT which a detective is to a fugitive, Professor AGASSIZ would seem to be to physical science—give him the slightest clue to a mystery and he will follow it across the seas and continents until he runs it down. His last letter to Professor PEIRCE, dated from South America, published in the New York papers of Wednesday, while of extraordinary length is also of extraordinary interest, particularly to those acquainted with the glacial theory, of which he is the most illustrious expounder. He finds the same glacial footprints among the Andes of the new world which he discovered among the Alps of the old, and knows the tracks the moment he comes across them. In these discordant and self-seeking days the story of the great Professor's patient and tranquil study of the hidden meanings and mysteries of our mother, Nature, is as beautiful as it is rare. To search for the great law that lies hid at the bottom of the sea and dwells upon the crests of the mountains, and *to be able to discern Order and Cosmos and Harmony at the heart of all the antagonisms and chaoses that are*—this is high work. It is also high reward.

THE "reconciling" element of which Mr. GREELEY claims and is claimed to be the embodied exponent is already beginning to make itself quite forcibly felt in some parts of the South. The burning by his supporters of negro school houses in Texas, to which we lately made reference, is now supplemented by a cowardly assault on free speech in an attempt to prevent Judge SETTLE from addressing a Republican meeting at Yanceyville, North Carolina, coupled with a dastardly outrage on the United States flag. Our telegraphic columns contain a report of the occurrence. As the leaven of this "reconciliation" works among the Democratic masses of that section it is likely there will be more of these peculiar exhibitions of harmony and good will. Mr. GREELEY wants to shake hands with everybody across the gulfs created by the war. Will he be good enough to tell us whether he would like these particular friends of his to wash their hands of the foulness of the rotten eggs with which they besmeared the National banners, before indulging in that mark of fellowship? Or is he willing so to greet them with the badges of riot and incipient treason worn in full view? Because the people are somewhat interested in these things, and would like to know.

THE OCCASION AND THE DECORATIONS.

Preparations for the ensuing Baltimore Convention are already actively under way in that city, and it is said that the hall in which the Convention will assemble is to be decorated and ornamented in a more superb manner than has ever before been known on occasions of a similar character. This is fit and proper. Artistic surroundings have sometimes a great effect upon the moods and purposes of men. The design of the managers of the Convention is, of course, to carry it for GREELEY with a rush, and they have a perfect right to employ whatever agencies and instrumentalities promise in the slightest degree to conduce to the success of their object. Among other symbols illustrative of the extraordinary "reconciliation" for which the candidature of Mr. GREELEY is alleged to stand, will naturally be portraits of some of the more eminent Democrats who have given in their adhesion to the "Liberal" movement. Chief among them—high advanced over all—should be the honored picture of the arch-leader of the Lost Cause, and undermouth it his proud declaration that he "would rather associate with hyenas than with Yankees." This might be flanked on one side with the portrait of BEAUREGARD, who during the rebellion for which he fought charged that the Union Generals "proclaimed by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war cry is beauty and booty," and on the other by that of RAPHAEL SEMMES upon the quarter deck of the pirate *Alabama*, surrounded by the defenseless merchant vessels which he first gallantly plundered and then burned. Grouped about these might be the picture of GEORGE N. SANDERS, who is now on his way from England to take the stump for GREELEY, and who some years ago greatly distinguished himself by his scheme for laying in blood and ashes the towns and cities of the North; of General BRADLEY JOHNSON, who commanded the hideous prison pen at Salisbury, North Carolina, where so many of our patriot sons were put to death by the slow process of starvation—of JOHN U. ANDREWS, who in 1863 volunteered in the noble work of leading the New York rioters to burn asylums and assassinate helpless women and children—of PAT. DONAN, editor of the Missouri *Concaician*, which advocates the "Derringer resort" in the event of President GRANT's re-election, and carries the Liberal ticket at the head of its columns—of YERGER, who two or three years ago murdered a Union officer in cold blood in Mississippi, and only escaped hanging through the lax administration of law—of FORREST, hounding on his battalions in their bloody massacre of the surrendered troops of Fort Pillow—of TWEED and the rest of the Tammany worthies—of BLAIR with his BROADHEAD letter, and of SEYMOUR with his craven "my friends," and his declaration that if slavery must be abolished to save the Union, the Union ought to be destroyed; while in addition to the portraits of these and many other distinguished supporters of Mr. GREELEY, the hall should be hung with mottoes and sentences culled from the former speeches and writings of the candidate's present principal friends, showing the peculiar character of their devotion to the country and of their sympathy with the struggle waged for its perpetuity and indivisibility. The enthusiasm of the Convention might be still further aroused by extracts from Mr. GREELEY's own writings, giving his views on secession, his demand that the government should pay four hundred millions of dollars to the late slaveholders in compensation for the emancipation of their slaves, and his general opinions concerning the intellectual and moral nature of the constituent elements of the Democratic party at large. If these things were done there does not seem any reason in the world why the candidate should not be nominated on the first ballot, or even by acclamation, and it is hoped the managers will give the matter the attention it so fairly deserves.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Western farmers say they can bear up under the infliction of the potato-bug, chinch-bug, cut-worm, wire-worm, grub-worm, army-worm, gopher, ground-squirrel, mice, rats, meadow-mole, chicken-cholera, caterpillar, blackbird, mischievous neighbors and straggling stock, but when it comes to the peripatetic lightning-rod agents their patience utterly fails. They are therefore organizing themselves into societies for killing these enterprising gentlemen on sight.

A number of mail trains proper are to be put on between Chicago and New York. Several cars are now building for this purpose, each fifty feet long and adapted for fast runs. No passengers will be carried and no stoppages are to be made except for coal and water, and it is intended that the distance, nine hundred and sixty-two miles, shall be accomplished in twenty-four hours, which will be running over forty miles an hour.

An immense catfish was caught in Lake St. Croix a few days ago, in whose stomach was found an ax with full length helve attached. It is supposed he swallowed it when it was a young hatchet.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has invested $150,000 in saw mills at Appalachicola, Florida, to saw out cross trees for the Southern Pacific Railroad. The ties are to be sawed from cypress and juniper, and "chemicalized" so as to render the wood indestructible and proof against the prairie fires of the West.

Last Monday there was a trial at Delaware city of a new invention known as the "American Road Steamer," designed to supersede the use of animals in towing canal boats. The trial was highly satisfactory, the boats being drawn through the canal at a rapid rate. It is said a speed of fifteen miles an hour can be attained.

Apparently the most unique, and, on the whole, satisfactory feature of the Jubilee concerts, thus far, has been the singing of the colored chorus. The vivacity which attends the performance of the singers from Fisk University is said to be not more remarkable than the unassuming and unpretentious manner in which they conduct themselves and bear the honors that are showered upon them.

Apropos of the Jubilee the very machinery of the surrounding manufactories seems to have caught the musical infection. Much amusement was caused at a rehearsal the other day by an engine whistle which sounded the very same note that Madame Rudersdorff was holding at the time.

The people of Maine propose to hold a snow picnic on the Fourth of July. In the northern part of that State there is a snow drift of enormous dimensions which, although the mercury in the neighborhood ranges from 90 to 100 degrees, bids fair to last all summer. The drift was originally seventy-five feet high.

Scientific men say that the Aleutian Islands are the lofty peaks of a range of mountains having their bases at the sea bottom.

The great family chest of Governor Winslow, brought over in the Mayflower, has just been presented to the Boston Athæneum.

THE most important movements sometimes make the least noise. A great work, for instance, is being carried on under the direction of the Department of the Interior which, although it has hitherto attracted but little attention outside of the scientific world, is one of great public value and utility. Taking into consideration the great belts of railroads which are rapidly spanning the western country, and the wonderful rapidity with which the civilization of the States is pushing itself into the Territories, the government geological and topographical surveys now being prosecuted in those regions—embracing as they do all branches of knowledge, the formation of the earth's crust, the peculiarities of soil and climate of the regions surveyed, their mineral resources, their adaptability to manufactures and agriculture—are among the most important undertakings of the time. The surveying party is at present in Montana, and its immediate object this summer is to survey as far as practicable the most important watershed on the continent—Snake river, which empties into the Pacific; Green river, which, uniting with the Grand, forms the Colorado, and flows into the Gulf of California; and the Yellowstone, which afterward, under the names of the Missouri and Mississippi, finds its way down the continent to the Gulf of Mexico—all have their rise within a radius of fifty miles in this region. This will, therefore, be one of the most important topographical surveys ever performed, no accurate location of the sources of these great rivers, or of the vast peaks lying among them, having ever yet been made.

THE latest European files contain a couple of items of information which, although classed among the minor news, possess considerable significance and importance. The government of Great Britain is constructing an immense number of torpedoes, to be used for the protection of the coast and harbors of that country, to be arranged in rows or groups along the channel, and connected with the shore by means of an electric cable governing the whole. The military authorities of Germany are also making arrangements for the torpedo defense of the entire coast line of that country. A survey of the coast has been ordered to be commenced at once and pushed as rapidly as possible, the Admiralty being required to furnish vessels for the purpose. It is no secret that Germany distrusts England on account of her friendship for France, while England's fear of Germany, now grown so great, should some day pounce on little Belgium, or even go so far as to threaten the invasion of the foggy isle itself. The "battle of Dorking" scare is evidently bearing fruit.

THE last reported is a consolidation of the general freight and passengers management of the line of road from Bristol to New Orleans, comprising the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Road; the Memphis and Charleston, to Grand Junction; Mississippi Central, from Grand Junction to Canton; the New Orleans and Great Northern, from Canton to New Orleans. This new arrangement is to go into operation early in July, under the control of the Southern Railway Security Company.

THE advertisement elsewhere setting forth the curative qualities of the Fayette Springs do not overstate them. The region in which the Springs are located is famous for pure air, grand scenery and delightful surroundings. Though less famous than some other watering places, few have merits superior to those which recommend the Fayette Springs.

THE New Jersey Court of Pardons has accepted the views of the physicians and citizens of Paterson, and agreed that the infliction of the death penalty upon Libbie Garrabrant would not forward the ends of justice. She is accordingly consigned to the State prison for life.

"HONEST Men to the Front!" shouts the New York *Sun*, and up step Tweed, Hoffman and the rest of Tammany, followed by Ben. Wood, Morrissey, etc. There's honesty for you, and the watchword is "Greeley and Brown."

THE reason that Col. A. K. McCLURE was not present at the Fifth Avenue Conference of "Liberal" leaders remains unexplained. Did they cut him by not sending him an invitation, which is the rumor?

HARTRANFT'S COMPLETE VINDICATION.

The Whole Batch of Lies Nailed.

Senator Wallace, the Distinguished Democrat, Writes and Signs the Vindication.

"Look at the Official Documents."

In the State Senate, February 29, Senator White offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the New York *Tribune* of February 28th the following appears:

On the 19th of January, Mr. Cooper came into the House of Representatives, toward the close of the morning hour, and endeavored to bring before that body a resolution of inquiry, but before the purport of his resolution appeared, a well known leader of the "Third House" hurriedly went upon the floor, and immediately, by a movement known to the initiated as the "Harrisburg flurry," the session was broken up rather than adjourned. The resolution never was offered again, the matter, probably, having been "fixed;" but, as the movement above described is only resorted to in a case of emergency, a considerable inquiry was excited as to the objects aimed at. Events subsequently placed a copy of the resolution in your correspondent's hands; but though the allegations were important and specific, no authority was cited, and your correspondent awaited further developments. During the last ten days the two State officers mentioned in the resolution have been interesting themselves to procure the pardon of a certain young lawyer of Philadelphia, lately condemned for being connected with frauds on the Treasury of that city. Attention being attracted to the case, an investigation ensued, which seems to establish the propriety of making public the suppressed resolution. The portion relevant reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, have been accused of illegally using moneys of the Common wealth, in applying the same in carrying on various operations in stocks, to the extent of several millions of dollars, and to the payment of their private debts; and

"WHEREAS, The said State officers are further accused of having used the moneys of the Commonwealth in the purchase of the loans of the Common wealth for their own benefit, particularly in the purchase of $89,500 of the five per cent. loan of the Commonwealth, and $31,000 of the six per cent. loan of the Commonwealth; and of having sold the said loans to the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth at an advantage or profit to the said Mackey of $1,948 42, and of an advantage to the said Hartranft of $2,100; and

"WHEREAS, The said Mackey is further accused of having received, among other sums, the following payments as interest on the moneys of the Commonwealth loaned or deposited by him for or on account of such considered, viz.: On August 25, 1869, $677 50; on February 9, 1870, $3,320 50; on May 16, 1870, $317 50, and October 5, 1871, $5,000; therefore, be it

"Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) that a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives be appointed to inquire into the accusations aforesaid, and report, with authority to send for persons and papers.

"Mr. R. W. Mackey has just been re-elected State Treasurer, and Mr. J. F. Hartranft is the expectant candidate for the Governor's chair. The Legislature reconvenes to-morrow, 29th, but owing to the sitting in Philadelphia of the committee on Ways and to the prevailing sickness, it is hardly probable a quorum will assemble on the first day. Governor Geary, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is recovering, and expected to be in Philadelphia to-day, but his physicians decided against his going."

AND WHEREAS, It is alleged by officers of the Commonwealth named therein that said resolution was devised with the intent to compel said officers to compromise the claims of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans; and whereas, said officers request an investigation thereof,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the Senate to investigate said charges against said officers and the facts attending the attempted introduction of said resolution, and the publication thereof, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. White stated that this preamble and resolution were prepared and handed to him by request of one of the parties alluded to in the publication. After debate the preamble and resolutions were referred to the Evans investigation Committee, to which committee were directed to investigate the matter, and were clothed with the usual power. In the report of the committee, nearly at the close of the session, we find the result as follows:

"On the 29th day of February, 1872, a resolution and preamble in reference to a communication in the New York *Tribune* of the preceding day, were referred to this committee. In that communication certain resolutions were quoted which reflected on John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, and made specific charges against them in their official capacity. It was made our duty to investigate these charges and ascertain the facts attending the attempted introduction of the said resolutions and the publication of the same. We have ascertained that the resolutions referred to in the communication to the *Tribune* were prepared by Strahan, counsel for Evans, Evans himself or Dr. William Payne, one of his bail, and that they jointly attempted to procure their introduction into and passage by the Senate and House of Representatives; THAT THE FACTS CHARGED IN THE RESOLUTIONS RECITED IN THE COMMUNICATION ARE UNTRUE; that in pursuance of this inquiry we called before us all the witnesses whose testimony seemed likely to throw any light upon the transactions charged; that several communications have appeared in the New York *Sun* and the New York *Tribune* reflecting upon the officials before named and other persons in private capacity, that these have been based upon data furnished by Dr. William Payne or some other friend of George O. Evans; AND THAT ON CAREFUL INQUIRY OF WITNESSES UNDER OATH WE FIND THAT THE SPECIFIC CHARGES MADE IN THE SAID COMMUNICATIONS ARE NOT TRUE."

A more complete vindication than is this of Gen. HARTRANFT neither himself nor his friends could desire.

But the *Post* quotes from the testimony of EVANS himself, but not one word reflecting in any manner on Gen. HARTRANFT. The public should understand that EVANS was acting pursuant to an appointment from the Governor; that the business was wholly transacted by and between themselves; that Gen. HARTRANFT as soon as it was known that EVANS was a defaulter caused proceedings to be instituted against him, which he, with Treasurer MACKEY, pushed to the last extremity, and finally urged the investigation. Did this show complicity with EVANS, fear of consequences, or anything whatever that was improper? Is it not the best proof that there could be that he was in no manner complicated, was intent solely on doing his duty, and that he did it faithfully and fearlessly? Let reasonable men answer for themselves.

But EVANS's testimony is on record. This man EVANS, could he have done so, would have blasted Gen. HARTRANFT, for it was he who was on his track. The motive was present with him, the opportunity was afforded him; but desperate as was the strait in which he had been placed by Gen. HARTRANFT, he was compelled to testify, and did testify, "I NEVER PAID A DOLLAR TO ANY STATE OFFICIAL." But he referred to a loan of $7,000 made to Gen. HARTRANFT nearly a year before, and this is harped upon by Gen. HARTRANFT's enemies as proof of complicity with EVANS, notwithstanding that he was at the time pounding EVANS to the wall, and doing his utmost to make him either disgorge or go to the penitentiary.

Now, the history of this $7,000 transaction is simply this: Early in 1871, Gen. HARTRANFT applied to a Philadelphia banker for a loan of six or seven thousand dollars—which, in passing we will observe, he would hardly have done were he, as his enemies intimate, having the free use of the State's money—which in the state of the money market it was not convenient for the banker to make. This he communicated to Gen. HARTRANFT, saying at the same time that he would endeavor to have him accommodated. The banker knowing EVANS, and that he had a balance to his account, the money was obtained from him. The only previous intercourse between HARTRANFT and EVANS was that detailed in the quotation from WALLACE's report above, and EVANS's irregularities were not then known. As soon as Gen. HARTRANFT heard of them he sought EVANS in Philadelphia, and without pausing long enough to permit him to go for the due bill paid him the money, principal and interest, taking a receipt therefor. The business was virtually with the banker, and there is no phase or coloring in the transaction that reflects in the least possible degree on Gen. HARTRANFT. This whole conduct was straightforward and correct. Probably there might be found not less than a dozen to whom EVANS lent money—the money which ought to have been in the State Treasury, and would have been had the Legislature confided the business to Gen. HARTRANFT's hands—and who might, with equal propriety, be charged with complicity with EVANS's fraud.

The naked truth is, Gen. HARTRANFT's acts, official and private, will bear the light of day. YERKES, the swindling broker and penitentiary convict, and EVANS—who is even more guilty and has thus far escaped the penitentiary through no fault of Gen. HARTRANFT—for he has pursued him from pillar to post, are the very ones who have breathed the slightest suspicion against him. YERKES probably expected to earn a pardon in case Gen. HARTRANFT was defeated and BUCKALEW elected, and EVANS, after all, was forced to vindicate Gen. HARTRANFT by declaring that he "never paid a dollar to any State official."

With the *Post* and all enemies of Gen. HARTRANFT we say, "look at the official documents."

NAILING A LIE.

"We have shown by the testimony of Yerkes, the Philadelphia broker, who was the active member of the firm, and through whom Hartranft, in conjunction with Mackey, operated in speculating with the public funds, that Yerkes paid Hartranft various amounts of money from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of said Hartranft." And to make the charge entirely definite and explicit, Yerkes further swears that on the 29th of December, 1870, the paid John F. Hartranft $2,700, which sum was derived from *profits on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth* and sale of same to the sinking fund, which sale was made on the 29th day of April, 1870." It has been said, however, that Yerkes is now a penitentiary convict, and his statement and oath are unworthy of belief. *But neither Hartranft nor the most reckless of his political friends has denied or dare deny that he was engaged in large money speculations with Yerkes*, of the same nature as those for which the latter was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment; and we know of nothing in his previous history and character which renders his veracity more questionable than his partner's."

The above is part of an editorial article in the Lancaster *Express*—a sample of many more in that paper, the Pittsburgh *Post* and other papers. We shall take it for granted that the editor of the *Express* is conscientious and means not to print what is not true. He probably believes that neither Gen. HARTRANFT nor his friends have denied the YERKES $2,700 statement. He probably does not know that it has been denied by Gen. HARTRANFT under oath, and that his testimony is corroborated by Mr. TAGGART, cashier of the Treasury, and others knowing all the facts. With this editor it is probably a matter of belief without knowledge, otherwise he would not make statements utterly groundless. Now for the truth. Gen. HARTRANFT, examined by Senator WALLACE, testified as follows:

Q. It seems that you have had transactions with C. F. Yerkes & Co.—state what they were.

A. It was a private account I had there. I had stocks on margin. I paid him interest and commissions, the same as he charged other customers, and the same as I paid to other brokers who had no State funds on deposit.

Q. Were these transactions connected directly or indirectly with your control of the public funds?

A. In no way whatever.

Q. Were the purchases made at any time with funds that were put there by the State Treasurer or under control of the State Treasurer?

A. No, sir.

Q. Your transactions were entirely of a private character?

A. Yes, sir; just as if there was no State deposit there.

Q. Was there any arrangement by which stocks, or bonds, or securities of any kind were carried on the State funds?

A. No, sir; I never owned any State securities.

Q. Securities of other kinds—corporation or otherwise—carried on State bonds?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you attempted, directly or indirectly, to control State funds by virtue of your position as Auditor General?

A. I have not.

Q. Were there ever any State moneys deposited with Yerkes, or any other bankers at your request, and for your benefit?

A. No, sir.

Perhaps the editor of the *Express* is so particular and conscientious that he may be disposed to say that Gen. HARTRANFT was swearing in his own defense, and that his testimony was weakened thereby. This is but natural, for persons whose whole case depends on the testimony of a penitentiary convict would be almost necessarily inclined to disbelieve the testimony of the public officer who sent him to the penitentiary for stealing the State's money. Therefore we will not ask the editor of the *Express* to retract what he has said on the testimony of Gen. HARTRANFT, but will introduce the testimony of Mr. JOHN S. HOPKINS, seven years the bookkeeper of YERKES & Co., as follows:

Q. Do you know of the account of John F. Hartranft?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what the nature of that account was.

A. Of a private nature entirely—in the shape of a deposit account.

Q. Were any of the moneys of the Commonwealth made use of in any form, and credited to that account?

A. Not at all—in no way.

Q. How were the accounts kept between Yerkes & Co. and Gen. Hartranft as to commissions?

A. We charged him interest and commissions, the same as other customers precisely.

Q. Were there or were there not any amounts carried to his credit from any account of the Commwealth?

A. No, sir: none at all.

Q. Neither bonus nor other sums of any kind credited to his account?

A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

We might produce more, but as the editor of the *Express* means to be honest, probably this will prove sufficient to cause him to retract his slanders against Gen. HARTRANFT, and commence to look into the truth. There has been an amazing amount of liein, in face of the record, on this subject, and it is time that the liars should be confronted with the truth, and have a chance to clear themselves—if they can. The friends of Gen. HARTRANFT invite a scrutiny of the record—the more thorough the better.

MORE DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS.

The Baltimore Convention a Fraud—Greeley's Nomination an Absurdity.

(From the New York World.)

The Democratic National Convention has indeed not yet been held, but its action is apparently so fixed in advance that no prophet is needed to predict the result. The Democratic masses have had as little to do with its probable proceedings as the Republican masses had with the nomination of Gen. Grant in Philadelphia. It was because the Philadelphia Convention was certain to be packed and controlled by the office-holding interest, and the Republican masses were not represented, that the Cincinnati Convention was called. But even this protesting body was captured and perverted by the kind of adroit schemers who are accustomed to manipulate national conventions. And now the people have almost as little chance to be fairly represented at Baltimore as they had at Philadelphia. The whole system of national conventions is a fraud. Under false pretenses of representing the people, they represent only the wishes and ambition of politicians by trade. This will be as true of the convention at Baltimore as it was at the convention at Philadelphia. It is time that this whole fraudulent system were broken down, and its scandalous results, actual and probable, in this Presidential year, ought to explode it forever and bury it in a deeper grave than that in which the old Congressional caucus system has so long reposed. Even the nomination of Mr. Greeley could be endured if, by a flagrant *reductio ad absurdum*, it should cause an abandonment of the preposterous system by which the people are deprived of all real choice in the election of their highest officers.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Four months—one third of a year—will intervene between the Baltimore Convention and the Presidential election. Half that space is more than enough to kindle a flame of popular contempt and reprobation the abominable political record, and worse than abominable political character of the Chappaqua charlatan, by comparison to which the antecedents and character of Grant will not present points of contrast, but rather of similarity. Half that time is enough and more than enough for all the useful purposes of a presidential campaign. If the Baltimore convention, instead of throwing up the sponge to Chappaquack, would resolve boldly, as the reformers in New York resolved, that the Chappaquack is neither a representative of the principles of the Democracy nor a fit person for their candidate, and then, as a body, recommend a convention of the opposition to meet on the first of September—preceding by an ober mode than the caucus-packing system for the formation of such convention,—the candidate which it should nominate would be elected in November to a certainty. The same result would be achieved by drowning the Chappaquack and nominating Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Adams, or some other equally honest man. "It is too late!" cry the Tammanyites, the scalawags, and the bummers. "It is too late!" echo the cowards and poltroons. The gang of political scoundrels that have already got Greeley in their possession, and are using him for their own purposes, know well enough it is not too late. The cowards and poltroons never have any opinions but at second hand.

It is most unlikely that the Baltimore Convention will take any such wise or honest action. It is already packed and labelled "Greeley." Tammany and Tipperary have captured it. It is to be Greeley's convention, precisely in the same meaning that the Philadelphia gathering was Grant's convention.

But it is not too late for men of principles to strike for principles against foul and corrupt packing of a party convention against them. If men of principles expect ever to achieve the success of principles, must they not do it by striking for them? If it is too late to do so now, will it be earlier four years hence? Do not men know that every day and every hour of submission to wrong strengthens the wrong and weakens the vantage ground of the right? Do they not know that battles have been lost and that nations have perished oftener because men said, "let us wait," than from any other cause?

The dignity and the hope of a cause are not in the number of its immediate adherents, but in the justice of its principles and the bravery that dares to maintain and fight against odds. The principles set forth in the declaration of the reformers are either right or wrong. What honest man who believes they are right can say to himself: "It is too late now to strike for them. I will therefore put off striking to some later period, and vote now for a man who says they are wrong, and that I am an 'inherent villain,' for not agreeing with him?" Is it quite unjust to say that such a man is a poltroon, whom patriotism would hesitate to trust as a custodian of liberty?

It is never too late to strike for the right against the wrong. It is not too late to strike for the principles of political justice against the political traders, wire-pullers, cormorants and thieves that are arrayed under the banners of Greeley and Grant, against them.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Had this Conference occurred on the heels of the Cincinnati movement it would have been better for the Democratic party. It would have seen that with Greeley as the candidate there was not harmony among the Liberal Republicans, and the effort to make him a Democratic candidate would not have been made. It would have seen—what should be now, if it is not, plainly apparent—that Greeley can neither unite the Republican nor the Democratic opposition to Grant. Compare Groesbeck and Olmstead with Greeley and Brown. Is it not plain that in the nomination of the former, political demagogues and tricksters did not have a hand? Do we not all know the nefarious means by which the nomination of the latter was secured at Cincinnati, and is attempted to be imposed upon our party? While any attempt to make nominations in advance of the conventions of the people, who alone have a right to make them through regularly appointed delegates, is repudiated by us as undemocratic and wrong, yet we think that if the Baltimore Convention seek outside of the Democracy for advice it had much better resort to its friends than its enemies for candidates, particularly in the face of the fact that a conference Revenue of Reformers, representing the honest masses of Liberal Republicans, has, by its recommendations, declared that it does not seek to dictate to our party, but will not support Greeley and will support men who are sound on all the great questions of the day. Let the Baltimore Convention offer any men equally sound and honest, and it offers success as well as secures the support of the Reformers.

HARTRANFT AND THE OPPOSITION TO HARTRANFT.

Yerkes, Evans and Forney, the Leaders—Look at Them!

The affidavit of Yerkes, the penitentiary convict, whose testimony would not be worth a straw, even if he had not been convicted of perjury as well as stealing; the theft of Evans, who is out of the penitentiary from the want of no effort by Hartranft; and the paper of Forney, the self-convicted participant in the loot, constitute the platform of the opposition to Gen. Hartranft. And these are the leaders whom the voters of the State are to follow, so that Reform may triumph!

Yerkes is in the penitentiary; Evans, though he has barely escaped from a lodgment there, is an undisputed thief; and Forney stands on the record confessing to having had a share of the "swag." They who like the leaders should fall into line, and never cease to cry, "Down with Hartranft! Up with Buckalew!"

The public is already familiar with the offense that put Yerkes in the penitentiary. It knows all about the Evans swindle, as well as the efforts of Hartranft to send him to the penitentiary; but it may not know well enough about Forney's connection with the swindle. So here is his own confession, made before the Senate Investigating Committee, together with the confession of Evans, his chief confederate, and the testimony of J. M. McClure:

John W. Forney, sworn:

Q. Subsequent to the passage of this resolution, and after the receipt of money by Mr. Evans from the United States Government, *do you know anything of* any division *of the commission retained by Mr. Evans?*

Ans. Nothing except—*and I suppose that is the object of my being summoned here—my cousin D. C. Forney* was ONE OF HIS SUB-AGENTS.

Q. Do you know of D. C. Forney having received any money?

Ans. *I know that D. C. Forney received* $5,000 from, I think, Mr. Evans, $2,000 OF WHICH HE HANDED TO ME, *which I received*, believing it to have *been earned*; he had been my business man for ten or twelve years in Washington, at the head of the *Chronicle*, and when he received this $5,000 he handed me $2,000, believing it to have been earned, an opinion which has been subsequently confirmed by the judgment of your local courts.

Q. When was this $5,000 received by D. C. Forney?

Ans. Some time last summer.

Q. From whom?

Ans. I think from Mr. Evans; *I don't know.*

Q. Of that $5,000 he retained $3,000 and handed you $2,000?

Ans. Yes, sir.

Q. Upon what account was it handed to you?

Ans. Well, sir, *I suppose* BECAUSE OF OUR RELATIONS; CERTAINLY NOT BECAUSE OF ANY SERVICES I RENDERED; *I rendered none.*

Mr. Forney places too modest an estimate upon his "services," as we shall see.

George O. Evans, sworn:

Q. Do you know who recommended you to Gov. Geary, or through what means you became appointed State Agent?

A. *I think I am indebted to Col. John W. Forney*, MORE THAN ANY OTHER MAN, *for the endorsement to the Governor*, and perhaps also to several gentlemen with whom I have no personal acquaintance, *but who were persuaded from* THE RECOMMENDATION OF COL. FORNEY *that I was a proper person* to be appointed agent.

Q. Did any one else give you a note to Governor Geary?

A. No, sir.

J. M. McClure being sworn:

Q. Had you any conversation with Wien Forney about April, 1871?

Ans. Yes, sir, I had; if the committee will permit me to refer to some notes I will be obliged (witness refers to memorandum). * * * I went into the State Library one day, about April 12th, I think, 1871, and Mr. Forney I think had a letter in his hand at the time; I am not certain about that; at any rate he informed me that he had just learned in some way that some military claims had been collected; he did not seem to have any definite knowledge of it at that time, but he *had* learned that $5,000 had been set apart for the *State Guards*. * * * * * * *

At the same time Mr. Forney informed me that he had learned, either from this letter or some other source, *that there was an agreement of some kind* DRAWN UP AT THE TIME THIS RESOLUTION WAS PASSED, and named certain sums which he had been informed were set apart; one was this $5,000 to the *State Guard*, another $10,000 to THE PHILADELPHIA "PRESS," ANOTHER $10,000 TO THE WASHINGTON "CHRONICLE."

Now what followed? Hartranft caused Evans's arrest, pursued him to the last resort, and urged an investigation by the Legislature, whereby Evans, Forney and the rest of the gang were exposed. Could it be expected that they would the Philadelphia *Press* would not oppose him? On the other hand, can it be possible that they will have honest Republican followers?

"LOOK AT THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS."

The Pittsburgh *Post* very properly proposes to "look at the official documents" to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports designed to injure Gen. HARTRANFT before the public. We accept the proposal and will freely abide the result. The report of Senator WALLACE, the distinguished Democrat, in the EVANS case, is the document which the *Post* consults, but is able to find nothing that is not favorable to HARTRANFT. In only one instance is Gen. HARTRANFT named or referred to, and that is done in this language:

"In March, 1870, Evans presented to the Auditor General a letter from the Governor requesting him to place these vouchers under his (Evans's) charge for collection from the United States. Auditor General Hartranft refused to do so for a time, but in view of the necessity for prompt action under the act of Congress he finally consented. He declined to give them to him at a commission of ten per cent., but made a special agreement for an equitable compensation to be fixed by Hartranft. The claims were then taken in charge by Evans and his clerk, Dr. Trimble, and prepared for filing and settlement."

Here Senator WALLACE and the entire committee testify that Gen. HARTRANFT declined to give EVANS the ten per cent. commission. EVANS was the regular State Agent, appointed by the Governor under the authority granted by the Legislature. He had been abundantly vouched for, and no breath of suspicion had been heard concerning his transactions. It is doubtful whether Gen. HARTRANFT, as Auditor General, could have refused to recognize him as the State Agent or disregarded the request of Gov. GEARY to furnish the vouchers. It is to his eternal credit that he did hesitate about granting the request of the Governor to do so, and it is the highest evidence in his favor—and Senator WALLACE and the entire committee meant so to be under stood—that he "declined to give the vouchers except on a commission of ten per cent., but made an agreement for an equitable commission." This is the sum total of General HARTRANFT's connection with EVANS, and it is as clear as the sun at an cloudy noonday that had the business been entrusted to him the State would have suffered no loss. From first to last it was in other hands, and by legislative authority. If it was abused and the State suffered loss, no honest man will pretend the blame attaches to Gen. HARTRANFT. The correctness of his share in the business is distinctly certified to by Senator WALLACE and the committee.

But let us "look at the official documents" further. The Committee was directed by a resolution of the Senate to inquire into the truth or falsity of representations made by correspondents of the New York *Tribune* and *Sun*, wherein the slanders now retailed against Gen. HARTRANFT were made. The Committee performed its duty faithfully, and here is

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 27, 1872.

The Dollar Savings Bank has published its thirty-fourth semi-annual statement, and makes a showing equal to any similar institution in the State. Organized in 1855, without capital, but with the good name of the managers as security, from small beginnings it has grown to be one of the strongest institutions in the city.

The bank has regularly paid its semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. or 6 per cent. compound interest yearly, and loans money on real estate security at a low rate of interest; the most liberal terms as to collateral expenses characterizes the management, and the institution has become one of the most efficient benevolent agencies, in teaching the working-classes to save their small earnings, and in, turn helping with loans artisans struggling to buy themselves homes.

The number of depositors is 9,592, with an average credit of $365 98, making an aggregate deposit line of $3,417,516. They have an earnings account of $208,340, of which $91,035 was paid out as dividend on the first of the month, or carried to the redit of the depositors. The real estate owned by the bank amounts to $183,251, while the real estate collateral is $2,437,817, which is but fifty per cent. of the market value of the property. The cash on hands, with loans available as cash on a moment's notice, amounts to $973,131, to which should be added the premium value of $700,000 of United States bonds, or about $100,000, making the assets available for immediate use over one million dollars. While the savings bank system of New York, by the mismanagement of its officers, has lost, to a great extent, the confidence of the public, it is a pleasure to feel that all the savings banks of this city have been so conducted as to win the confidence of their depositors, and of the general public.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
U. S. Bonds of 1881		119¾			119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862		114			114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864		114¼			114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865		114¾			114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)		116½			116½
U. S. Bonds of 1867		117¼			117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868		117½			117½
10-40s		111¾			111¾
New 5s		112¾			112¾
Gold		113½			113½
Currency 6s		114¾			114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	119¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	116½
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Union Pacific Railroad	103
Central Pacific Railroad	97½
Currency Pacifics	114½

The proposals to sell the government two millions of 5-20's for the sinking fund were awarded yesterday. $1,084,400 were accepted at from 113.21 to 113.23. There was but $1,834,900 offered.

—The New York Legislature had a bill before it the last session to regulate Saving Banks, the provisions of which sought to make more stringent checks in regard to the loaning of deposits, and to throw other safeguards around the business of banking which recent experience has shown to be greatly needed. By it the trustees were held to greater responsibility than at present, and the manner of making dishonest managers were rendered more speedy and certain. Some reform is required in this direction, for nothing is more unjust, cruel and impolitic than a system which renders the hard earned money of the poor an easy prey to dishonest men. The bill ought to have passed, but it did not.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 27, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Carton		74¾		74¾		75
Western Union Tel		74¾		74¾		
Quicksilver		39		39¼		
Pacific Mail	72¾	72	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¼
Atlantic & Pacific		25¾		25¾		
Wells Fargo Express		88½		88½		
Adams Express		57		57		
American Express		57½		57½		
United States Express		87½		87½		
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97¾
New York Central Scrip	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97¾
Erie	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Reading						
Michigan Central		114½		114		
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central		130		130		
Cleveland and Pitts	91	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Chicago and Northwest	89	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Do. preferred	90	90	90	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do. preferred	55	55	55	55	55	55
Wabash						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	35	35	35	35	35
Chicago and Alton		95½		95½		95½
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie		5		5		5
Harlem		130¾		131		
New Jersey Central		102¾		103		
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾
Phila. and Erie	27¾	North Penna R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	United Co's of N. J.	126¾
Catawissa	25½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	39¾	Reading	61¾

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 26.—The market for Scotch pig is quiet, and though our quotations are nominal, yet there is perhaps a somewhat better feeling, occasioned by favorable outside ints having gone into consumption, thereby relieving the market; and the receipt of telegrams from the other side of still higher prices there, mixed numbers having advanced to 100s., which is about as higher value as can be expected in view of the labor question prevents any speculation, and holders anticipate better prices, choosing rather to store than sell at present rates. We quote Eglinton $46@47, and Glengarnock $47@50, with sales of 800 tons of the latter at $47@49; we quote Gartsherrie $52, with sales of 200 tons at a private price, besides 100 tons coltness on terms not made public. In American there is no variation to note. There is not much demand, but prices are very firm at our quotations, and should any considerable demand arise it is thought prices would advance. We quote No 1 at $72@73, with sales of 100 tons No 1 Allentown, November delivery, at $72; we quote No 2 at $70@71, and Gray Forge nominally at $48, with none offering. Rails are very firm at $73@74 for new, and $60 for old English, both gold; we hear of no sales. New American may be quoted at $85@90 at the mills, with no business of moment. Scrap is quiet at $55@57 from the yard, and $50 from stock. The market for bar from store is quiet at previous figures—the Philadelphia market also is quiet. Liverpool quotation for bar £14 5s, and sheet £18@18 10s.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 26—Prices of pig iron are firm at the recent advance, and the demand continues steady. We quote as follows:—American No. 1 foundry pig, at furnace, $33@35; do. No. 1 foundry pig, at furnace, $31@33; do. No. 2 forge pig, at furnace, $26@26; do. No. 4, white and mottled, at furnace, $24@24; Scotch pig (cargo lots for shipment), $41@42; Old rails, $49@50, for shipment here, gold. (Ts 90c. @ ton less). $52@54 gold rails, Dil's, on the spot and for arrival, gold, (Ts 90c. @ ton less), $51@52; No. 1, wrought scrap, (ex-ship), currency, $54@55; No. 1, wrought scrap (for shipment here), $37 50@38; American refined bar (mill price), $3 64 or 4 6; American common bar (mill price), $3 24@3; iron rails, at mill, $90; English rails (ex-ship N. Y.), gold, $75@80.

—*Enquirer.*

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 27.—Cotton steady; low middling 24c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 24¼c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

At the time of closing our last report we noted that the market was straggy, with a heavy supply of cattle on hands. It continued so up to the close of this week. On Thursday the number of sale largely exceeded the demand and was principally of the middle and lower grades of stock. Trade ruled slow and dull at a decline of full ¼c on common cattle many of which could not be sold and were shipped away. On the best grades the decline was not so great and sales could be made more readily of them as the supply of good grades were not so heavy. On Friday and Saturday the receipts were light. The market opened dull and buyers were very cautious about taking hold extensively fearing a heavy run East, as a good many of the owners of stock had shipped out, preferring to try the markets further east rather than sell here at what they considered a sacrifice. The regular buyers were little timid about taking hold, and although the run of cattle for the week was very heavy, we do not think that they took more than their usual supply. The market closed on Saturday with some lots unsold, two loads of which went to Allegheny for re-sale. This week the market opened on Tuesday with rather more than an ordinary supply of cattle in the yards, and fair prospects for a heavy run. But few buyers came to the yards on Tuesday, as both Philadelphia and New York markets were bad, and when such is the case they are in no hurry to purchase. With but little inquiry not many cattle changed hands on Tuesday, and the market closed dull and weak at prices from ¼c to ½c lower than ruled last week. To-day the receipts have been heavy, trade ruled exceedingly dull and buyers are taking prices down rapidly. Some cattle have been sold at about ½c lower than last week, but some sellers say that they cannot get buyers to look at stock. It is evident from the actions of buyers that they have no faith in their markets, and consequently must be very cautious about purchasing. The great bulk of the offerings like those of last week are common cattle, some of which are hard to sell at any price. Following are the rates current: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 70 to $6 80; prime, 1,300 lbs, $6 50 to $6 60; good 1,200 lbs $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,100 lbs $6 25; good 1,000 lbs 5 75 to $6 00; common $5 50; stockers no sale; dull.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report on hogs trade was slow, with the supply fully up to the demand. On Thursday the receipts slacked off considerably and the market advanced from 20c per 100 and closed firm in the evening. On Friday and Saturday the receipts were again light and with a better feeling ruling. Prices continue to advance and prime Philadelphia hogs sold as high as $4 90, the market closing firm on Saturday at the advance. This week, up to and including Monday, the run was light and holders had no difficulty in advancing prices again, and prime hogs sold as high as $5 10, an advance of about 20c per hundred since the close of the market on Saturday. On Tuesday the receipts were heavier and the market commenced to weaken, and finally dropped as quickly as it had advanced, good hogs selling at $5 00. To-day the run is heavy and the market dull and inclined downward. At this writing it looks as if hogs would go down low unless shippers would quit sending so much stock to the market. Wean ar and lambs also plenty. In our opinion here, it is telegraphed all over the country, and the consequence is that every dealer who can ship at once, all get here about the same time, and cause a break down. Following are the prices ruling today: Extra Philadelphia $4 60; prime Philadelphia $4 50 to $4 55; Yorkers $4 40; common $4 25 to $4 30.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report, the sheep market was very bad, and at the close this week it has not improved, but on the contrary is worse. The number on sale is large, and buyers do not want to purchase, except at figures so low that they will lose plenty of money for holders. Trade may be said to be flat, there was little done in the yards up to and including yesterday. The feeling was very bad, and unless a change takes place we think the market will be the dullest and lowest of the season. Following are the rates current: Extra, 90lb sheep, $5 25; prime, 84 to 86 lbs, $5 00; good, 75 to 80 lb, $4 50 to $4 75; fair, 70 to 75 $4 00 to 4 25; common $3 00 to $3 75.

Cattle Sales.

No.	SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
22	39,970	$6 37½	32	33,470	$6 60
20	36,940	6 36@37	32	31,170	6 50
15	20,110	5 75@6	19	21,650	5 75
15	16,120	5 37½	5	4,120	5 00
18	19,940	6 00@6 25	29	33,130	6 00
3	3,200	5 25			
	HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD				
33	36,350	6 12½	1	2,100	4 00
20	19,000	5 75@5	21	21,480	6 35
17	19,050	6 75			
	HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.				
11	10,980	5 25@6	2	2,360	3 50
26	40,260	6 40@2	2	1,900	4 50
27	26,440	6 40@10	2	19,430	6 75
3	3,310	5 50@2	1	1,440	4 50
13	19,350	6 40@10	2	11,940	6 75
2	1,950	6 37½	13	14,750	6 50
2	1,900	6 00@12	2	21,110	6 75
19	19,300	6 37½@10	17	20,910	6 75
17	19,710	6 25@36	2	32,950	6 75
	HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD				
19	19,830	6 35@17		17,930	6 25
18	20,090	6 00@18		19,670	6 12
16	19,800	6 62@17		20,630	6 30
18	22,510	6 50@17		21,240	6 35
18	18,790	6 25@3		1,960	6 00
1	1,000	6 00@36		19,750	6 37
24	25,320	6 37½@2		25,370	6 25
2	1,960	4 12½	3	3,000	2 50
17	19,180	6 25@3		3,480	3 50
4	4,450	6 00			
	SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD				
2	2,100	6 75	5	5,350	5 00
16	11,700	5 00@4		3,890	4 00
2	19,080	6 50@36		5,370	6 75
17	19,820	5 00@18		17,070	5 12
17	17,320	5 25@18		21,940	6 25
2	2,350	5 62½@2		19,880	6 60
19	19,730	6 62½@2		1,920	3 40
2	2,000	6 45@6		8,810	6 90
2	2,130	6 37½@6		3,350	6 50
3	60,270	6 20@17		19,370	6 05
18	19,170	6 00@18		18,490	6 25
18	19,630	6 10@17		21,490	6 35
18	14,810	6 00@10		8,770	5 87
	8,000	5 00			

Hogs.

No.	HOLMES LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
176	35,630	$4 20@18		3,500	$4 45
8	8,100	4 40@17		3,700	4 15
9	1,440	5 00@17		19,400	4 15
100	21,450	4 50@18		17,240	4 35
48	10,560	4 35@56		11,940	4 40
48	12,560	4 45@09		21,230	4 45
69	13,460	4 40@94		21,230	4 55
85	13,230	4 40@01		14,940	4 40
10	1,980	4 90@26		23,850	4 90
100	20,350	4 10@42		9,240	4 00
24	5,140	4 50@14		3,150	4 50
14	10,000	4 15@18		19,440	4 50
49	10,160	4 50@06		20,850	4 45
35	8,750	4 85@26		3,730	4 70
100	20,220	4 50@52		13,250	4 70
58	12,010	4 60@13		2,170	4 35
	SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD				
76	19,430	4 50@66		18,490	4 40
19	1,910	4 50@44		12,300	4 60
42	10,560	4 60@56		17,310	4 65
50	9,100	4 60@71		16,610	5 15
4	1,000	4 15@17		17,000	4 50
14	24,820	4 60			
	HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD				
83	14,780	4 70@20		18,050	4 60
48	9,010	4 40@49		12,310	4 60
41	9,410	4 65			
	SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD				
102	20,230	4 30@32		20,970	4 30
120	23,710	4 45@47		19,490	4 15
166	47,450	4 50@80		46,740	5 10
114	24,250	4 75@81		8,100	5 00
5	1,140	4 75@18		5,050	4 20
29	6,960	4 90@66		13,200	4 60
87	22,300	4 90@91		21,980	4 65
114	32,430	4 90@95			
	HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD				
96	16,950	4 60@32		8,170	4 40
15	1,670	4 40@45		2,410	4 30
118	21,450	4 20@17		3,400	4 40
60	14,020	4 40@46		11,220	4 15
59	10,220	4 40@37		7,440	4 15
34	7,220	4 45			
	SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD				
No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
91	17,170	$6 00	91	Head	$2 75
177	15,740	4 75@20	lambs	Head	$4 25
9	lambs	$47 50@5	00		$53 50
6	lb. head	2 50@14	lambs		$33 50
99	8,160	4 75@19	lb.		5 00
	HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD				
202	17,650	5 25@01		15,750	4 12
20	2,860	5 00			
	HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.				
98	8,010	4 60@01		16,740	5 25
113	10,370	4 80@32		8,820	5 00
265	16,100	4 85@69		16,490	5 05
80	lb. head	$3 25@32	lb.	head	$3 00
	SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD				
106	7,620	4 75@61		44,620	4 80
178	15,170	4 90@45		14,750	4 63
227	lambs.	$ head, 1	50@63		$ head, 2 00
178	14,230	4 75@18	lambs.	1,040	4 00
185	18,450	5 00@17		15,210	5 50
141	34,420	5 20@25		12,000	5 05
179	18,010	4 62½@75		17,630	4 50
186	18,460	4 12½@27		17,130	4 10
12	16,670	5 25@63		5,160	4 75
27	lambs	1,270	00		
	HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD				
177	16,860	4 75	9	bucks,	$ head, 4 00
177	15,850	5 00	9	bucks,	$ head, 4 00
101	8,390	5 25@30		6,670	5 00
88	6,760	5 00@10		9,020	5 25
209	17,470	5 00			

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

We omit our usual extended notice, as the market generally was uniform. The only exceptions are in the grain market, which is in a demoralized state, and prices lower. The receipts of the leading articles are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,010	Wheat, sacks	183
Corn, sacks	1,023	Rye, sacks	170
Barley, sacks	170	Oats, sacks	2,064
Cheese, boxes	901	Butter, tubs	27
Bacon, tierces	108		

The market is rather dull, and will be so until after the national holiday, which bids fair to be celebrated in a manner worthy the day, which will attract thousands of our rural friends to the city.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 26—The market for foreign is in a very dull and depressed condition. Manufacturers do not come forward to any extent, and to make sales in quantity, concessions must be made. South American sheep skins are quiet. The stock of fine qualities is not large, being about 1,500 bales. The sales are 5,000 lbs Mediterranean at 38c; 15,000 lbs Australia 60@61c; 45,000 lbs Cape at 41@43c; 23,000 lbs foreign noils, 32.00@2.8 Cape and 100,000 lbs Mestiza on private terms; and 15 bales Buenos Ayres sheep skins at 32c. Domestic is without change. Texas wool has arrived more freely since our last, and the stock is now about 3,000 to 4,000 bales. Georgia comes forward slowly, and the supply is limited. California continues to ask full prices, higher than the market rent here, and in many instances they are obtained. The sales are 60,000@70,000 lbs Texas at 22c for hood 23@25½c for free to choice; 5,000 lbs super Ric; 5,000 lbs extra clic.—*Commercial List.*

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Receipts to-day 1,400, or 6,500 since Saturday, against 8,500 for the same time last week. The market is no better. Some fresh and state Texans are still unsold, but most of other stock is now cleared up at 11@13c. Texans not good. Sales 3 cars Illinois, 1,290 lbs, at $47; 5 cars good, 1,300 lbs, 12@13c; 6 cars fair, 1,064 at 11½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,300 to-day and 12,160 since Saturday, against 11,900 for the same time last week. No change in prices save a few extra fat sheep reaching 7c, with sales extra poor at 4c; fair selling at 5c. Lambs quiet; 1 car Indiana sheep, 84 lbs, 5½c; a car 75 lbs, 5c; a car Ohio, 75 lbs, 5½c; a car Kentucky lambs, 58 lbs, 9c; car 47 lbs, 7½c; a car Jersey, 60 lbs, 11c.

Hogs—Receipts 8,800 to-day and 27,500 since Saturday; for same time last week 28,460. Two cars sold active; still fed State hogs, 245 lbs, at 4½c; dressed 5¾@6c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The dry goods market to-day was stationary, the only real business being transacted in stock taking. Printing cloths are firm at 5¾c for extras 64x64; seconds in 56x60 may be quoted at 5¼@5½c, at which prices there is little business doing. Brown and bleached shirtings are as before, and also other cotton domestics. The most life appears to be in standard woolens and worsted and worsted-faced cloths, which are bought eagerly where the old prices are charged. Hosiery, carpets and shawls are without any change to note. At auction 60 large lots of camboric handkerchiefs were disposed of at former rates, and 25 cases of 4-4 frontline linen at the following figures: Webs of 1,660 sold for 29c; 1,680 for 29½c; 2,600 for 30c; 1,680 for 29½c; 1,680 for 29c; 1,680 for 28½c; 1,900 for 31c; also, 56 pieces 1,900 for 33c; Dennis 1,620 for 46c; do 45c; 1,700 for 49c; 1,800 for 52c; 2,000 for 61c. Straw and millinery as formerly.

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186	18,460	4 12½@27	17,130 4 10
12	16,670	5 25@63	5,160 4 75
27	lambs.	1,270	00

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177	16,860	4 75	9 bucks, $ head, 4 00
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Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 24½; No 2 $1 21½. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 42½c. Oats firm; No 2 32½c. Rye dull and lower; No 1 56c. Barley quiet; No 2 51c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug Grists.

Acids.			Magne cal	lb	75@1 40
Acetic	lb	17@20	Carb	lb	35@45
Citric	lb	1 25@1 27	Manna's	lb	97
Oxalic	lb	26	Morph sul	lb	5 00@5 30
Tartaric	lb	70@75	Nitm bi	lb	60
Alcohol, gall		1 88@2 25	*Oil.*		
Ashes.			Bergamot	lb	6 20@6 60
Cape	lb	20	Castor	lb	23@25
Pearl	lb	7½	Cinnamon	lb	3 75
Am. Carb	lb	24@25	Cloves	lb	2 40@2 50
Acacia	lb	13@15	*Oil.*		
Annotta	lb	75@85	Cod liver	gal	2 00@2 50
Ashes	lb	8½@9	Lemon	lb	6 00@6 40
Soda	lb	6½@7½	Neats f	gal	1 25@1 40
Bal. Copa	lb	1 08@1 10	Olive	gal	2 50@3 00
Balsam, al		3 50@4 00	*Paints.*		
Barks.			—quarts	doz	8 62½@10 00
Cassia	lb	44	—pints	doz	5 50@6 75
Cinch. yl	lb	1 58@1 48	Origan	lb	80@1 75
" Pale	lb	30@35	Pepper's	lb	3 00@3 50
" Com	lb	45@60	Rosemary	lb	1 50@2 00
Barks Ext.			Sassafras	lb	1 00@1 50
American	lb	6	Sperm	gall	2 40@2 50
Red bd	lb	13	Tanners	gall	70@85
German	lb	7	Whale	gall	1 02@1 10
Blue Mass	lb		Wint'g'n	lb	6@25
Blue Vitr	lb	14@15	Optum	lb	6 75@7 00
Borax	lb	36@38	P. Paris	bbl	4 50@4 75
Brims roll	lb	4½@5	*Paints.*		
Bi Sor Sol	lb	5½@6	Bichrom	lb	20
Calcined	lb	5	Chrome	lb	30
—English	lb	1 62	Iodide	lb	9 00
Camphor	lb	80@85	Spanish	lb	5½
Cantha'r's	lb	2 60	Quin sulp	oz	3@3 60
Cham. Ger	lb	50	Rosin	lb	7 00@8 00
—Roman	lb	47	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	lb	1 60@1 65	Alkanet	lb	14
Cloves	lb	26	Ginger R. I	lb	21
Cochineal	lb	94@96	Jalap	lb	30
Con lye case	lb	5 50@5 75	Ipecac pow	lb	2 30
Copperas	lb	3½	Rhu'b pow	lb	75
Cream Tar	lb	48@50	Liquorice	lb	15@18
Indigo	lb	90	Sarsa Hond	lb	1 15@1 20
Indigo	lb	36	Sarsa Hon	lb	85@1 00
Iodine	lb	5 25	Senega	lb	55
Iodine, re	lb	5 50	Valeri Eng	lb	22
Lac Dye	lb	30	Gums	lb	35
Sal Amon	lb	15½	*Seeds.*		
Epsom	lb	3½	Canary	lb	8½@9
Glauber	lb	3	Hemp	lb	8½@9
Lead, acet	lb	24	Mustard	lb	18@20
Lime, chlo	lb	4	Mustard	lb	18@20
White Al	lb	55	Sp. Ether	lb	55
Myrrh Tk	lb	67	Sp. Ether	lb	24

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, June 27th, 1872.

	Cents.
Kimball, S. P., St. Petersburg, Pa.	3
Lowe, Miss Jennie, Wheeling, Va.	3
Moncrart, Miss Mary J., McKeesport, Pa.	3
Pawlson, John, Tinker Run, Pa.	3
Volmer, Stephen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Welsh, Mattie, New Philadelphia, Ohio.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

June 26, 1872, 2 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Past.	Inch.	Fall. Past.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	18.11	0	0	0	7
Cincinnati, Ohio	7.4	0	0	0	5
Davenport,	4.10	0	0	0	1
Louisville, Ky.	15.4	0	0	0	4
Memphis, Tenn.	4	0	0	0	6
Nashville, Tenn.	5.3	0	1	0	0
New Orleans, La.	7.6	1	6	0	0
Pittsburgh,	22.3	0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La.	18.10	0	8	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	5.2	0	3	0	0
St. Paul,	29.9	0	0	0	3
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.9	0	0	0	3

NOTE: Nashville—Depth above or below standard. New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Little Matters Here and There.

A tour through the recently annexed South Side boroughs, yesterday, failed to develop any news of particular interest to our readers. The Justices of the Peace complain of a lack of business, in both a criminal and civil way, and devote their spare hours to discussing the price of real estate and the issuing of insurance policies.

Justice Heisel had a couple of little cases on his docket. One was that of Charles Decker, who made oath against Rose Reimer, charging her with using abusive and obscene language to his wife. The other was that of Andreas Roth, who charged John Fetters with calling him very bad names. Warrants for the arrest of the defendants were issued in each case.

Justice Ammon is so closely identified with the success of the M. and M. Insurance Company that but little legal business is transacted at his headquarters in East Birmingham.

Everybody is anxiously awaiting the completion of the Mt. Oliver inclined plane railway. Those who are posted in the matter declare that the road will be in operation on July 4th for certain. The people of the valley can then, in short order, be elevated to the purer air to be found circulating about the summit of the South Side hills. The railway will cost about $100,000.

Allentown is growing apace, and new houses are rapidly making their appearance in all directions. The borough had a sensation last evening: A peddler, under the influence of liquor, made his appearance on one of the streets and commenced to "sell Cain" generally. He continued his frantic efforts until he really became insane, and, drawing a knife, attempted to hew down the population. The constables attempted to arrest him, but did not succeed until after a couple of them had been knocked down. Subsequently Justice Bell put in an appearance and succeeded in coaxing the unfortunate man to the calaboose. Here he gave his name as Ebbe and a commitment was made out against him on a charge of disorderly conduct. The constables attempted to hand-cuff Ebbe, but on learning their intention he fought them desperately and was only subdued after a few blows had been necessarily administered with a mace. The defendant was then conveyed to jail and safely stowed away for future disposition.

Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, complained of the dullness of the season, as well as his fellow peace preservers. He had really nothing worth reporting.

Justice Sansbury is kept busily engaged—nursing his rheumatism, and there are no "cases" in that.

Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, is keeping in the last year of his present term in as quiet a way as possible. He reports the borough in a good condition financially, sanitarily and otherwise.

Of the Postoffice stamps stolen from the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank, some weeks ago, information was received yesterday by Justice Krehan that three hundred dollars worth of the stamps had been disposed of in Philadelphia by a thief, now in the police force. The total value of the stamps stolen was $362. The information leading to the recovery of the stamps was given by Wm. Hilpert, who was arrested some time ago for the robbery and who is now in our county jail.

Yesterday George Jacobs appeared before Justice Barker and charged John Douglas with larceny as bailee of a stove. Douglas was held in three hundred dollars bail for a hearing.

Two informations were made by Peter Beech last evening before the same Justice against John Merisch; one charges him with surety of the peace, and the other with selling liquor on Sunday. Officer Stemler arrested the defendant, who gave bail for a hearing.

The repairs which were commenced on the old Monongahela suspension bridge about eighteen years ago are still in progress. They will be concluded about the day that two or three iron wagons fall through into the river.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Meeting of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School—New Site to be Obtained, &c.

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School (late House of Refuge) held a quarterly meeting on Tuesday last, at which Mr. T. J. Bigham, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the proposition of removing the institution to a farm site, made a lengthy report. The committee recommended the adoption of what is termed the "family" or "voluntary" plan of conducting the institution. The committee had visited the Lancaster, Ohio, Reform School, the Massachusetts Reform School, at Westboro, and others, and had concluded that the plans referred to as practiced in these institutions were probably the best. The report concluded as follows:

In case a large farm is to be chosen, we will have to go farther from Pittsburgh in search of cheaper land. The Ohio Farm School has 1,179 acres, but then the whole was purchased some twenty years since for $16,000. This location is on the ridges of high gravelly soil, known as the Hocking hills, not adapted for many agricultural purposes. In fact fruit, peaches, strawberries and whortleberries are almost the only products they send to the market. On the other hand the pauper and juvenile delinquents of Boston cultivate 187 acres to supply vegetables and small fruits for the city market. This is on Deer Island, five miles from the wharf of Boston harbor, and yet Deer Island contains double the number of convicts that are found in the Ohio Reform School.

The committee cannot intelligently tell how much land we require until, in a business like manner our children are employed; to be employed; certainly five perhaps ten times per acre the amount of labor is required to make market gardening and kindred pursuits productive that would be necessary in orchards, stock raising or wood growing. Here we say five acres, and the soil and location of a variety of which we would occupy the ground as follows, viz.:

	Acres.
Twelve family buildings, with the roads, walks, play and ornamental grounds	50
Wood lands reserved	100
Apples and peaches, each 50 acres	100
Strawberries, cherries, pears and grapes, each 25 acres	100
Meadows, pasturage and occasional grain crops	100
Vegetables and spring crops	100
Total	500

If, however, we have only half this amount there, as at Deer Island, those crops requiring little labor would have to be omitted, and nearly all our labor expended on vegetables and small fruits.

These are the general views of the committee. To give expression to these we propose some resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the sense of the Board is that the Committee, as soon as practicable, report their arrangements for transferring the Pennsylvania Reform School to a farm.

2. *Resolved*, That we approve the general plan of separate family buildings for the inmates, with arrangements for a common dining room and kitchen house, with such modifications as may hereafter be ordered.

3. *Resolved*, That the committee forthwith give public notice inviting proposals for a farm of not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred acres, to be located on, or near, some railroad not near Pittsburgh as land can be secured at a fair price.

4. *Resolved*, That contracts made by the committee shall not be binding until approved by the Board, at a quarterly meeting, or at a special meeting, called on ten days' notice, to the entire Board, specifying that the subject will come before that meeting for ratification or rejection.

The resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening the Martinetti-Ravel Pantomime Company appear in the "Mystic Gift," an olio entertainment, and the "Misfortunes of Baly"—a couple of very funny pantomimes. Several other attractive features are offered in addition. Remember the matinee to-morrow and the evening performance concludes the stay of the troupe in this city.

Masonic Hall.

The stay of Signor Blitz is rapidly drawing to a close, and it behooves the lovers of the mysterious to visit his entertainment this evening or to-morrow, when two performances will be given. Valuable presents are given away at each performance.

"Pittsburgh Gambling Schemes."

Under the above head the *Presbyterian Banner* of this week publishes a lengthy editorial in relation to the several lottery schemes now before the public, and quotes several sections of an act of assembly to prove their illegality. Says the *Banner*: "Among the persons publicly announced, in the advertisements of one or more of these lotteries, either as participating in them or as lending their names for reference, we are exceedingly sorry to see the names of some most respectable gentlemen, and even members of the Church. In one scheme, the name of his Honor, the Mayor of Pittsburgh, heads the list of those who 'will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise.'"

In regard to the last assertion we are authorized to state that the Mayor never allowed any person or persons to use his name in connection with any lottery or gift scheme of any kind. That His Honor's name did appear attached to one of the gift advertisements is true, but he never gave any one authority to use it, and as soon as the fact was brought to His Honor's notice, he at once notified the parties concerned to take it from the list and they did so. On the other hand, the Mayor today will use measures to enforce the law in this regard. His Police have been instructed to arrest all lottery picture stores, envelope men, and the proprietors of other "chance" establishments, to suspend operations immediately; and in case of refuse, he will have them arrested and meet out to them all the law in the matter that the acts of Assembly bearing thereon will afford.

Forbes District Schools.

Yesterday afternoon there was an entertainment at the Forbes District School House (sixth ward), under the management of Prof. Slack, the musical instructor. Teachers, pupils and friends assisted, and succeeded in having a very pleasant time.

Short addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Van Note, Rev. Kerr, Rev. Nicholson, Sands and D. Nicholson, Esq. Two of the gentlemen remarked the great need of a hall to the school building, and all praised the singing and gave the palm, as well as Mr. Slack, credit for success in this, as they claimed, most useful branch. All the gentlemen spoke strongly in favor of music as a part of the common school lessons, and complimented the Forbes School Board for the stand they have taken on the question.

The principal, Mr. Eaton, made some remarks in regard to the progress of the schools, and gave some statistics showing the large attendance—the largest in fact of any ward schools in the city—and the success of the teachers employed.

At the close Mr. Eaton stated by authority that the session was then ended, and expressed the hope that at the commencement of the school year all, both scholars and teachers, would be on hand promptly, more ardent and willing to do each, his or her part in the good work of education. The affair was a most pleasant one.

No Change.

Last evening the Committee on Text Books of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny, convened for the purpose of fixing the text books to be used the ensuing year. The Committee, after a brief discussion, decided to recommend at the next meeting of the Board that all the text books now in use be continued. The Committee also had before them the matter of introducing a new work in the schools —*Prof. Hussey's First Lessons in Physics*. It was agreed to leave this matter discretionary with the Principals. It is likely that the report of the Committee will be adopted at the next regular meeting of the Board without amendment.

MAN ROASTED ALIVE.

Fearful Accident at Sharpsburg.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the Lucy Furnace of Carnegie, Kloman & Co. at Sharpsburg. A young man named James McNamara was loading a cart with hot cinders, and had nearly completed the job when the bolt holding the cart gave way, and the contents were showered upon the unfortunate man. He was immediately rescued from his perilous position but not until he was severely burned over the entire body. Medical attendance was secured at once and all possible, under the circumstances, was done for the sufferer. He was then conveyed to the Twelfth Ward Hospital. The skin peeled off with his clothing from his entire person and dropped from his face and hands. The probabilities of his recovery are but slight. McNamara is a single man and resided in the borough. The horse attatched to the cart was also roasted—so badly it had to be killed.

Affray in a Saloon.

Yesterday afternoon, four young men named Wm. Copes, H. Dettmar, F. Zimmerman and C. Rang, entered the saloon of Frank Krupekee on Ohio street, near Madison avenue, Allegheny, and demanded drinks. The saloon keeper, seeing that they were intoxicated, declined, when they called him vile names and persisted in making their demands. They were requested to leave but refused, when Krupekee struck one of them, H. Dettmar, on the head. The young men were finally arrested by Alderman Bolster's police, and fined twenty-five dollars and costs. Dettmar paid his fine, and the other three were committed to the workhouse for thirty days. Dettmar, last evening, made an information before Alderman Bolster against Krupekee for assault and battery. He was arrested, and after a hearing was held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for Court.

Freaks of a Crazy Man.

Yesterday afternoon a crazy man named James Graham created quite a consternation by his singular conduct. He entered a meat shop an Elm and Webster streets, and seizing a cleaver took the place by storm. A barber shop was next visited and some looking glasses broken. Groceries were depleted of goods, and such a commotion was raised as the Sixth and Seventh wards have not known for some time. The man had entered a pond on Enoch street, and after taking a swim was dressing himself when the police appeared. After a chase of a mile and a half they succeeded in landing him in the Eleventh ward station house for disposition today.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ASH will not come.

AFTER the Jubilee—What?

EASTERNERS are now the order of the day.

PAY your taxes before the first of August and save five per cent.

A MAN had an arm torn off by being run over at Turtle Creek last night by a passing train.

THE Masonic band, of McClure township, will give an open air concert in the Allegheny Parks to-morrow evening.

TWELVE hundred and fifty dollars made the ancient "talent." It takes some talent to make $1,250 every few days.

ONE hundred and twelve barges and thirteen boats, carrying 106,500 bushels of coal, cleared for the South and West yesterday.

GEORGE ALLISON lost a finger in the South Side Planing Mill by bringing it in contact with a circular saw. Dr. Roberts applied the limit, etc.

HENRY CLAY MILLER, of Pittsburgh, was arrested in Oil city the other day, for assaulting a police officer. Oil City boasts of four more arrests the same day.

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Edward Stahl, a lad twelve years of age, who was drowned in the Allegheny river while bathing.

JACOB WORST, the young man from the country, who had the wool robbed of fifty-six dollars in a saloon by Joseph Hern, yesterday withdrew the suit and compromised the matter.

THE examination of new applicants for teachers' certificates, and all present teachers requiring examination, will commence in the High School, on Monday, July 1st, at nine o'clock.

THE annual departure to Europe, the mountains, the watering places and quiet nooks in the country, has already commenced, and very soon our churches will show a diminished attendance.

YESTERDAY afternoon about four o'clock a carriage containing three ladies and a little girl broke down near Fifteenth street, on Penn. Fortunately the horse stopped and none of the inmates were injured.

A MAN named Gorfuch, night watchman at Spruce Creek Tunnel on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed yesterday by being run over by a passing train. It is supposed that he had fallen asleep on the track.

YESTERDAY a little boy, while playing on a board pile, situated on Etna street, fell from the top to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet, and broke his left arm between the wrist and elbow joint.

MRS. JANE STEWART (widow of Lazarus Stewart), of Allegheny, is not dead, as reported, but in her usual health. The mistake arose from the fact that a lady of the same name was recently buried from her residence.

LAST NIGHT, Star of the West Lodge, 240, K. P. elected the following officers for the ensuing term: W. C., J. A. Harlon; V. C., F. J. Miller; R. S., A. Cassels; G., H. B. Williams; I. S., C. A. Steveas; Trustee, Jno. H. Mullen.

HEAD CONSTABLE HOCH made an information yesterday, before Mayor Callow, against John Maloney, for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a hog-sty, at the corner of Franklin and Chalfants streets, Allegheny. Warrant issued.

THE Robinson House people are determined to abate the horse market in their vicinity on Seventh street. Mr. Hormish made an information yesterday against Mr. Fitzsimmons charging him with keeping up a nuisance in the manner named. Hearing today.

FRANKLIN KING, a resident of Indiana township, and for a year past employed by the Keystone Bridge Company, fell through the trestle work of the new bridge being erected over the Susquehanna for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, yesterday, and was killed.

JOHN SCHNEIDER, who was arrested by officer John Mackrel for disorderly conduct, paid the fine imposed by the Mayor and Saturn has made an information against the officer who arrested him, charging him with assault and battery. Alderman Strain has issued the warrant of arrest.

THE residence of N. Hoffman, on Butler street, was entered yesterday during the absence of the family, and fifty dollars stolen. Mr. Hoffman suspected that a man named John Lightihll perpetrated the robbery, and made information against him before Mayor Callow. A warrant was issued.

IN the United States District Court, now in session at Williamsport, the case of the United States vs. Daniel F. Seiger, charged with wholesale and retailing liquor without paying a special tax; also, with failing to place stamps on casks, and with not registering distillery and keeping incorrect books, is now on trial.

HENRY GEPHARDT, of Allegheny, yesterday morning made information against Joseph Wilkenson, Wilson Brunning and Robert Hobbs for the larceny of $37 from his person. The robbery was perpetrated, complainant alleges, in the Twelfth ward, on Wednesday. Warrants are out for the arrest of the three defendants.

A NEW YORK paper says: A woman in Pittsburgh has adopted a novel and original method of initiating applicants for board. Upon their first appearance, and before they can deposit their baggage, she takes them to an adjoining office, and requires them to take the oath to abstain from the intoxicating bowl; even the fascinating beer glass.

ALEX. MOORE, a conductor on the Manchester Passenger Railway, made an information before Mayor Callow yesterday charging Lew. Hoax with the larceny of a pocketbook containing fifteen dollars in money and five dollars worth of railway tickets. Moore hands on Washington and Smith, the pocketbook is alleged to have been stolen from his room on Wednesday night while he was sleeping. A warrant was issued.

MAYOR CALLOW last evening released the young married pair, Kate Roth and Rinehart Gross, from custody. Full particulars of the circumstances attending their arrest have already been published. Wm. Ross, the party who alleged the young girl, when he left the Mayor's office stated that he intended to make an information against Alderman Harrington for marrying girl without consulting him. The girl, it will be remembered, is only fourteen years old.

A COLORED man named John Wagner, formerly of this city, died in the U. S. Marine Hospital at Louisville on Friday. In the absence of the Coroner, a Magistrate held the inquest, and a jury. To this the Coroner objected and would have held another inquest on the remains but for the fact that Mrs. Wagner was present and desired to bring the remains to this city. The Coroner did not object to the colored jury but objected to any one holding an inquest save himself.

A MOVEMENT is on foot on the North Side looking toward the establishment of a new cemetery. The movement has been started for the alleged reasons that the managers of the cemeteries on that side are charging enormously high prices for lots. The instigators of the project, it is said, are about to purchase two hundred and twenty acres of land on the Brighton pike, just above Woods run. Among the originators of the new cemetery are Messrs. Dilworth, Jr., Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., and Sheriff Fleming.

RATS have an unaccountable fondness for the taste of phosphorus, and to this fact may be attributed the origin of many mysterious fires. These rodents build their nests of inflammable materials and take to them any stray matches that they find lying around loose. This accomplished, they undertake to gratify their appetites by nibbling the coated ends of the matches, which are at once ignited, when the nest is set in a blaze, and the destruction of the house which contains it follows.

A COUPLE of well known nymphs, sisters of the name of Smith, were yesterday morning before Mayor Blackmore on a grave charge of disorderly conduct. It was alleged that they went to the house of Mrs. Murray, on Liberty street, for the avowed purpose of raising a row there, which purpose they carried out. The police visited the locality, but the Smiths locked the doors of the house to keep them out. They were eventually arrested, however, and each one of the sisters was required to pay a fine of twenty five dollars and cost. The money was paid.

YESTERDAY morning Patrick Maloy and John Simmons were before the Mayor, the latter having been arrested for beating the former. They both gave fictitious names, and the assailant, under his assumed name, was committed to the Workhouse in default of fine. He subsequently paid his fine and was released, but was immediately afterwards rearrested, Maloy having entered a charge of aggravated assault and battery against him before the Mayor. He was held to bail to trial at Court.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Charming Appearance is Always

Presented by the male kind who patronize the splendid ready made suits at $8.00, price elsewhere $15 00.

Summer suits at $5 00, price elsewhere $10 00.

Dress suits at $18 00, price elsewhere $25 00.

Street suits at $12 00, price elsewhere $20 00.

Business suits at $10 00, price elsewhere $18 00.

Boys' suits, all wool at $5 00, price elsewhere $8 00.

The great $1 00 coats.

The great $5 00 suits.

All summer goods reduced. The public are invited to call and examine prices, and compare with any other establishment. Assortment the most complete. Styles the latest. The make up of everything far excelling ordinary ready-made clothing, at C. Tobin's Big 13, Sixth street, (late St. Clair,) the happy clothier, who manufactures his own goods.

P. S.—The most competent cutters and tailors employed for custom work.

Great Closing

Out sale of summer clothing at Big 13, Sixth street.

Everybody should

Go to the closing out sale of summer clothing at Big 13, Sixth street. All goods reduced.

Summer Hats

Of every description. Large and fine assortment at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

Swiss

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

The Stock of Liquors

To be found at the wholesale establishment of Messrs. Kiser & Clark, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, cannot be surpassed by any assortment in the city, either in variety or the goods.

Summer Hats

Of every description at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

CONTINENTAL RESTAURANT.

Holtzheimer the "Restaurant King" Ahead as Usual.

The Continental Restaurant, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, of which that champion of caterers, Col. Wm. Holtzheimer, is the popular proprietor, is always ahead of all competitors in the various matters pertaining to the keeping of a first class establishment for the accommodation of persons compelled by their business to "dine out" frequently and, in fact, for the comfort and convenience of all who can duly appreciate "good living."

If there is any delicacy in the way of fowl in the market, Holtzheimer is always the first to serve it up. When immense green sea turtles are in season, Holtzheimer is ever first to produce them. He is also in advance of others in that delicious dish—frogs, and he has now a supply of the largest ever brought to the city. We may safely assert that the Continental is one of the best restaurants in the country, in every respect. It is centrally located, making it the most convenient point for business men. It is kept open day and night, Sundays included, which makes it the most popular resort for all classes. The bill of fare comprises at all times the choicest delicacies in the market, including spring chickens, soft shell crabs, fresh mackerel, Halibut steaks, sweet breads, lamb fries—in short, everything to tempt the palate of the epicure. The bar of the Continental is stocked with the choicest of wines, ales, porter, cigars, etc. Those who desire the best of accommodations, and at the same time enjoy all the dainties that are served at the New York "Delmonico's," should patronize the "Continental," one door below the post office, Fifth avenue.

Summer Hats

Of every description at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 152 Wood street.

The Urbana Wine Company's Wine,

At Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Where to Leave Your Order for Carriages or Wagons.

The well known carriage manufacturers, Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 74 Liberty street, are possessed of every requisite for filling all orders received by them, with promptness, and to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser. They have greater facilities than any other manufacturers hereabouts; they have the most ample facilities for turning out carriage work of every description; they employ a full force of the best skilled and most experienced workmen in every department of their extensive works; they use only the best material employed in the construction of a carriage or wagon; they introduce all the latest styles as soon as they are announced; they aim to please all their customers. These are a few of their claims to public favor and patronage. We would also refer to the fact that this firm are now manufacturing largely the celebrated Queen of the Road buck wagon, which must eventually supersede all others. The firm besides are prepared to attend to repairing.

Low Prices

For summer hats, at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

All Styles

Gent's fine crimp upper and box toe Congress gaiters selling at $6, worth $10, at W. G. Hoover's, No. 28 Fifth avenue.

Campaign Clubs

Can obtain through Mr. R. H. Palmer, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, any style of hat or cap desired by leaving their orders at his establishment. Clubs can have hats or caps manufactured expressly for them and furnished at reasonable prices.

Straw Hats.

The greatest variety at R. H. Palmer's, Nos 149 and 151 Wood street.

Foreign and Native Wines,

At Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Low Prices

For summer hats, at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Pure Liquors.

Dealers desiring to obtain pure liquors will find no difficulty in fulfilling their requirements at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Straw Hats.

The greatest variety at R. H. Palmer's, Nos 149 and 151 Wood street.

The Latest Styles in Hats

Can be obtained at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, one price house, No. 139 Wood street.

Fire at Beaver Falls Cutlery Works—Prompt Use of a Babcock Extinguisher.

OFFICE OF THE BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO., BEAVER FALLS, PA., June 25, 1872.

Messrs. Geo. T. Carter & Co:

GENTLEMEN: During April last a fire broke out under the roof of the furnaces on the third floor of our main building. It was detected breaking through the ceiling of the room below, when one of our foremen immediately shouldered a Babcock Extinguisher on the first floor below, and put the fire out almost instantly, with less than half the charge being consumed. The fire could not be reached above on account of the furnaces, and had it been necessary to use water in this case, no doubt great damage would have been done in cutting away the floor and ceiling, and in destroying machinery by the water. The liquid thrown by the extinguisher did no damage whatever. Yours, truly,

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO.

GEO. T. CARTER & CO., General Agents 28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Immense Stock

Of summer hats, at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Concerning Dr. Sykes,

Whose card on Nasal Catarrh appears in another column, the Hon. George H. Thurston, President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, remarks as follows, in the *Quarterly Trade Circular*:

A departure is made from the custom of this publication to call the attention of our readers to the special advertisement of Dr. J. W. Sykes, although made it the Journal's habit to an especial group of diseases. Dr. Sykes is not one of a class known as itinerant physicians, but has, for many years, been a permanent resident in Pittsburgh. Personally known to the editor of the *Circular* for a number of years as a man of integrity, conscientious in the following of his profession, the habit of this paper has been waived to ask the attention of individuals to the testimonials to Dr. Sykes's skill, and to say that he would not knowingly publish anything but facts.

Panama

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Old Rye Whisky.

All the most popular brands can be obtained at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Immense Stock

Of summer hats, at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Fine Furniture at Low Prices.

Those of our readers desiring to purchase fine sets of office, parlor or chamber furniture, can find the greatest variety from which to make their selections at the old, reliable and well known furniture house of Messrs. Meyer & Son, Nos. 142 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing. This firm manufacture largely, and also obtain immense supplies from eastern manufacturers. Their prices will be found the most reasonable throughout, and they are now offering sets of fine furniture at from thirty to fifty per cent. lower than similar ones could be obtained at the New York houses. All needing sets or single articles of furniture, of any description, should call and see the assortment and ascertain the prices prevailing at Meyer & Son's.

Fancy Bar Cordials.

The most complete assortment in the city at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Angostura and Boker's Bitters.

Large supply on hand at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

All the Novelties

At R. H. Palmer's hat and cap house, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Mowry Lots!! Mowry Lots!!! Mowry Lots!!

They are situated on Butler street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, and on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railway. Every lot fronts on a fifty foot avenue, while many of them are underlaid with *choice moulding* sand. Prices low. Terms easy. Call on Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

Leghorn

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Campaign Clubs

Can obtain through Mr. R. H. Palmer, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, any style of hat or cap desired by leaving their orders at his establishment. Clubs can have hats or caps manufactured expressly for them and furnished at reasonable prices.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Geneva and Old Tom Gin,

In cases. Large stock at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

All Buyers Share Alike.

The advantage of the one price system of Wm. Fleming & Co.'s fashionable hat and cap house, No. 139 Wood street.

Leghorn

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Campaign Clubs

Can obtain through Mr. R. H. Palmer, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, any style of hat or cap desired by leaving their orders at his establishment. Clubs can have hats or caps manufactured expressly for them and furnished at reasonable prices.

Panama

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Every Style of Hat

Now in fashion can be obtained at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s one price house, No. 139 Wood street.

Swiss

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Remarkable CURE OF DEAFNESS,

BY DR. J. A. HUNTER.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 27, 1872.

My left ear has been affected for upwards of a year, and I have suffered from deafness since last spring. I had much pain at times in the ear and went to several physicians who made me worse rather than better.

Learning much of Dr. Hunter's success I went to him a few days since. A few of his operations restored my hearing perfectly—*making it as good as ever.* I feel grateful for this result, and earnestly recommend all persons so afflicted to go to him.

FREDERIC REITTER,
Employee of A. & S. Wilson, Carpenters, No. 211 Third street.
Residence—Bellfield, Fourteenth ward.

A CARD

FROM JOS. R. McENULTY,

Mail Agent of the Cleveland "Herald."

INDORSED BY JOHN F. McENULTY, TELLER OF THE AMERICAN BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30, 1872.

I was afflicted with catarrh for many years during which time I consulted many physicians, both in Pittsburgh and Cleveland, without obtaining any relief, and resorted to catarrh nostrums and other patent medicines, which proved worse than useless. During most of the time I was unable to breathe through my nostrils, and had given up all hopes of ever obtaining relief until I met a friend who had been successfully treated by Dr. Hunter by his System of Inhalation.

His treatment has been *remarkably* successful in my case. I am nearly, if not quite cured, and I find upon discontinuing the use of his remedies that the results attended are permanent.

I cordially and confidently recommend him as a skillful physician to all those afflicted with this terrible ailment.

JOSEPH R. McENULTY,
Mail Department Cleveland *Daily Herald.*

INDIGESTION.—The subscriber to the above is my brother, and I take pleasure in indorsing his statement.

JOHN F. McENULTY,
Teller American Bank, 80 Fourth avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 22, 1872.

NOTE.—Mr. J. R. McEnulty is an old resident of this city, where most of his relatives reside. He occupies a responsible position in the office of one of the leading journals of Ohio, and may be referred to. His case is in many respects remarkable, as it was a very bad one, and he had passed through the hands of quite a large number of physicians, some of whom had tortured him beyond endurance with *Nitrate of Silver* and other caustics, under the delusion that he was afflicted with *Polypus*, and burned holes through the sound flesh into the bones.

Dr. Hunter's Office in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Hunter devotes his attention exclusively to Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Nasal Cavities and Ear, and can be consulted at his office, No. 69 Fifth avenue, just below the Postoffice, upon all afflictions of these parts. No charge for consultation, and all afflicted are invited to call on him.

All communications by letter will be attended to.

A BOOK FREE TO ALL.

A beautifully illustrated pamphlet, describing Diseases of the Lungs, will be mailed free to any address.

Picnic

Hats and caps at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

The Goods are all Marked Down

To the very lowest prices at which they can be sold without loss. The public can rely upon the one price system at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s extensive hat and cap establishment, No. 139 Wood street.

White, Brown and Variegated

Gossamer cloth covered ventilated hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Geyser Spring Water.

The wonderful remedial properties possessed by this water, and its superiority over all other Spring waters, although made it the favorite with all the visitors to that fashionable watering-place. It has a reputation to-day unequaled by any one of the celebrated waters of Europe, and all who will confer it benefits upon those that drink it than any other. No person can have dyspepsia and drink this water. It invigorates the entire system, and has a magic influence upon the stomach, and at the same time can be used with the most perfect freedom. The natural water brought here in block tin-lined barrels is now on draught at the drug store of McClarran & McKennon, 85 Market street, and opposite the Postoffice.

Canton

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Campaign Clubs

Can obtain through Mr. R. H. Palmer, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, any style of hat or cap desired by leaving their orders at his establishment. Clubs can have hats or caps manufactured expressely for them and furnished at reasonable prices.

White, Brown and Variegated

Gossamer cloth covered ventilated hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Ale, Porter and Stout.

Large stock of Bass's and Yonger's English ale and Guenness' stout and porter at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth ave avenue.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Mowry Lots!! Mowry Lots!!! Mowry Lots!!

They are situated on Butler street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-second streets, and on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railway. Every lot fronts on a fifty foot avenue, while many of them are underlaid with *choice moulding* sand. Prices low. Terms easy. Call on Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

Fancy Bar Cordials.

The most complete assortment in the city at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Angostura and Boker's Bitters.

Large supply on hand at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

All the Novelties

At R. H. Palmer's hat and cap house, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

The Largest and Finest Stock,

The lowest prices, and the one price rule are the inducements to buyers at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s hat and cap house, No. 139 Wood street.

Canton

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Schildecker's Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon.

A varied and judiciously assorted stock of foreign and domestic candies is always to be found at the old established, popular and first-class house of Mr. P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond alley, all of which are warranted free from adulteration or impurities of any kind. Mr. Schildecker has for years enjoyed the reputation of leading in his business. His stock always embraces the finest of goods and his prices are the most reasonable. Indeed, nowhere west of New York, can a better, fresher or purer stock of foreign sweets, bonbons, fruits, jellies, nuts, etc., be found. The great popularity of his ice cream is fully sustained, and his fruit syrups, used in the manufacture of soda water, are the richest and purest to be obtained. We have long known Mr. Schildecker to be an enterprising, fair dealing and courteous business gentlemen, eminently worthy the full share of patronage he draws to his doors. Give him a call for anything in his line, and you cannot fail to be pleased and satisfied.

United States Time.

The absolute necessity for accurate time, in these days of railroads and telegraphs, is so universally conceded that the only anxiety now manifested by manufacturers of timepieces is to obtain perfection as near as possible. Among the many varieties of watches now before the public, those manufactured by the United States Watch Company are unsurpassed. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 76 Fifth avenue, has been the agent for these watches for about five years past, and has sold an immense number. Every purchaser, so far as heard from, expresses entire satisfaction; and, in a book kept for the purpose, Mr. D. has hundreds of certificates, in which the excellent time keeping qualities are referred to in the highest terms. From among these certificates we took the following, which speaks for itself:

W. G. Dunseath:

DEAR SIR: The watch which I bought from you in December, 1870 (No. 17,008, bearing the trade mark F. Ardray, and manufactured by U. S. Watch Company), has been carried by me ever since, and has in every way given entire satisfaction, the variation from fast October until the present time being only 32 seconds from observatory time.

GEORGE J. LUCKEY.

PITTSBURGH, May 18th, 1872.

Those who want to purchase a watch should not fail to call at Dunseath's, 76 Fifth avenue.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

Chronic Diseases

BY

DR. KEYSER.

BRONCHITIS.

It will be observed that in the various diseases upon which we have written in the COMMERCIAL and other newspapers in this city, they are usually those of the pulmonary organs or their appendages. We have never allowed ourselves to be swayed from the purpose we had in view in the commencement of these articles, from any ulterior motives. Our office has been mainly opened with the view to give relief and effect cures in that vast multitude of chronic ailments by which so many of our people have been afflicted. Upon asking many of them the